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USAID/Ghana

2013-2017 Performance Management Plan

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USAID/Ghana

2013-2017 Performance Management Plan

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ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directives System
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
APR	Annual Progress Report (Government of Ghana Annual Progress Report on implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda)
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CHPS	Community Health Planning and Services (initiative)
CIRS	Context Indicator Reference Sheet
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DEO	District Education Office
DEOC	District Education Oversight Committee
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRG	Office of Democracy, Rights, and Governance
DHIMS	District Health Information Management System
DO	Development Objective
DP	Development Partner
EG	Office of Economic Growth
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESP	Education Strategic Plan (Government of Ghana)
FASDEP	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (Government of Ghana)
FOAT	Functional and Organizational Assessment Tool
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GEU	Girls Education Unit
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management System
GOG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPNO	Office of Health, Population, and Nutrition
IP	Implementing Partner
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment in Pregnancy
IPR	Implementation and Procurement Reform
IR	Intermediate Result
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN	Insecticide Treated (Bed) Net
JCAP	Partnership for Growth Joint Country Action Plan
MARP	Most-At-Risk Population
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
METASIP	Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (Government of Ghana)

METSS	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Technical Support Services
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assembly
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MSI	Management Systems International, Inc.
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Ton
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEA	National Educational Assessment
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NTC	National Teaching Council
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
PBG	Performance Based Grant
PFG	Partnership for Growth
PFMRAF	Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPD	Office of Program and Project Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Performance Plan and Report
RF	Results Framework
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Quotation
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SDP	Service Delivery Point
SI	Social Impact
SPIP	School Performance Implementation Plan
SRC	School Report Card
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
ZOI	Zone of Influence

I. USAID/GHANA'S PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Introduction

USAID/Ghana has developed this comprehensive 2013-2017 Performance Management Plan (PMP) as a single, common source for all current information to achieve the Mission's efforts to manage for results. The PMP reflects USAID/Ghana's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), which was approved in December 2012 and covers the period FY 2013 through FY 2017. The CDCS will guide USAID/Ghana investments in new resources over the next five years. The overall goal of the CDCS is to accelerate Ghana's transition to an established middle-income country. Leading to this goal are four development objectives (DOs) that reflect the key development hypotheses that will inform USAID/Ghana's projects and activities over the CDCS period:

- DO 1: Strengthened Responsive Democratic Governance
- DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
- DO 3: Equitable Improvements in Health Status
- DO 4: Improved Reading Performance in Primary School

Consistent with Agency guidance, the PMP will enable the Mission to monitor and manage a core set of performance indicators that reflect appropriate targets, baselines, and data collection and analysis approaches. As a *living document*, the PMP will provide a basis for continuous assessment and learning about the progress achieved towards the Mission's intended results. This will facilitate constant awareness of progress on the Mission's Results Framework and help identify and address operational constraints throughout the implementation process. The PMP will also forge a consistent understanding on the status of performance management actions and will facilitate communication across all Mission teams, as well as with implementing partners (IPs), USAID/Washington and other external stakeholders.

PMP Development Process and Methodology

The PMP was developed with assistance from Social Impact (SI) under the Transparency, Accountability, and Performance (TAP) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC). SI provided technical assistance in Ghana and the United States from May through August 2013. Two Strategic Planning and Performance Management Technical Advisors from SI assisted the Mission's Office of Program and Project Development (PPD) in leading the Mission-wide PMP process. The two advisors worked closely with USAID/Ghana's four Development Objective (DO) teams (or, the technical teams) to fully flesh out the PMP. The DO teams are: Office Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG), Office of Economic Growth (EG), Office of Health, Population and Nutrition (HPNO), and Office of Education.

SI adopted a facilitative and collaborative approach to working with the Mission, so that USAID/Ghana's DO teams remained at the center of the process. This entailed a concentrated effort over an eight week period to formulate indicators that were relevant to the Mission's new CDCS strategy, while meeting rigorous criteria for data quality. This enabled the required tasks to be completed in a manner that engaged USAID staff and led to their "ownership" of the final product. The approach was in accord with the Mission's objective that the resulting PMP be

“user friendly” while serving the specific needs of the Mission technical teams. As background, the SI team also reviewed numerous documents and held detailed informational meetings, including with the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Technical Support Services Ghana (METSS) activity¹, and the Ghana Education Service (GES). (See *Annex VII: References*).

Development of the PMP benefitted greatly from the direction and leadership of USAID/Ghana’s PPD, which provided overarching technical direction for the development of the PMP and helped the Mission focus and concentrate its efforts. PPD conveyed the clear message that the PMP is a Mission priority, helped schedule meetings with Mission personnel, shared background documents, and provided valuable input on Mission policies, procedures and priorities.

PMP Content, Format and Timing

This PMP format is based on current USAID guidance and was informed by working meetings with representatives from each of the Mission’s technical offices and led by PPD. Based on the Mission’s commitment to maximize the effectiveness of its performance management system, this PMP goes above and beyond USAID guidance for PMP content in several important ways:

- **Inclusion of Sub-IR Level Indicators:** In accordance with the ADS, usually a first iteration PMP concentrates only includes Goal, DO, and Intermediate Objective (IR) level results. However, this PMP includes the sub-IR level.
- **Expanded Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) Template:** The Mission has utilized a PIRS template that includes additional information meant to inform Mission staff, IPs, auditors, and other donors and stakeholders.
- **Learning Agenda:** The PMP includes a “Learning Agenda” to help the Mission advance its performance management effectiveness. (See *Section VII*.)

Throughout the PMP development process, SI and the Mission carefully vetted the indicators to ensure they reflected the results and strategic intent of the Mission’s new CDCS. USAID/Ghana also worked to ensure that each indicator met the five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, and reliability as described in ADS 203.3.11.1. (See *Section III for more specific details on the process and standards used for development of the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets*).

USAID/Ghana’s performance management cycle will include ongoing project monitoring, semi-annual Mission Portfolio Reviews, annual reporting on indicators and outputs, and periodic project evaluations. Each DO team will design a comprehensive performance monitoring system to support its program reviews. The next stage of PMP development will occur as DO teams finalize their Project Appraisal Documents (PADs) and award their activities. This is when key details will be determined, such as setting of annual targets, finalizing indicators for sub-IRs, and determining data collection methods with all relevant IPs.

¹ METSS provides support to USAID/Ghana EG Office.

Guiding Principles of the PMP

During the CDCS implementation period, USAID/Ghana will adhere to the following guiding principles and practices. These principles have been identified as important for operationalizing the PMP, for ongoing development of the Mission's performance management system, and for promoting a performance-oriented culture.

1. **African-led Development:** The Mission aims to ensure that as appropriate, USAID/Ghana-funded interventions are planned, initiated, and implemented with the support of and in full and open collaboration with key Government of Ghana (GOG) partners. The Mission's efforts are developed with the government and are thoroughly reflective of GOG initiatives and plans, such as the signing of the Government of Ghana/Development Partners Compact "Leveraging Partnership for Shared Growth and Development (2012-2022), and Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010-2013)]. The Mission recognizes both depth and breadth of ownership are key to formulating and implementing programs and projects that achieve development results. It is important to determine whom the development activity will benefit or impact, and also to ensure that stakeholders will "own" the activity. The Mission also aims to ensure that ownership goes beyond a few select persons to include as many stakeholders as possible.
2. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Throughout all stages of planning, monitoring, evaluating, learning and improving, it is vital to engage stakeholders, promote buy-in and commitment, and motivate action. A strong results management process aims to engage stakeholders in thinking as openly and creatively as possible about what they want to achieve. It also encourages stakeholders to determine how they can organize and communicate to best achieve development aims. Moving forward, the Mission will continue to ensure that performance indicators and data collection processes align with relevant national government performance management systems and available data collection systems to the maximum extent possible. The Mission will engage with the GOG, other donors, and stakeholders through regular portfolio review and opportunities for learning (such as presentations for discussing evaluation findings).
3. **Focus on Results:** Development changes should lead to tangible improvements in people's lives. This means that while individual outputs and activities are very important, they must be seen in the context of supporting national development efforts. In developing this PMP, the intended outcomes were derived to the greatest extent possible from national planning documents and are coordinated with and in support of national objectives.
4. **Focus on Development Effectiveness:** Meaningful and sustainable development results require more than a written plan of outcomes, outputs and activities. *How* development activities are implemented is often equally if not more important than *what we do*. Thus, USAID/Ghana has incorporated the theme of "development effectiveness" throughout its performance management approach. To this end, the PMP promotes local capacity development, inclusiveness, gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment to the greatest extent possible. (*See Section III for more on Gender and Women's Empowerment*).
5. **Useful and User Friendly:** The PMP has been developed to be concise, relevant, useful and "user-friendly" in order to integrate the CDCS across the DOs while measuring desired results. It has been customized to the specific needs of the Mission, such as capturing

details in the PIRS that indicate responsible persons, data review and analysis specifics, learning plans and other important information in a useful format.

Reviewing and Reporting Results

The main mechanisms for reviewing performance data are the semi-annual performance reviews (also called portfolio reviews). Performance reviews offer an opportunity to review progress on program implementation. Annual performance reviews check project results to ensure annual targets have been met. Mid-year performance reviews determine if targets are on track. Performance reviews take place in the first and third quarter of the year.

Performance results against standard and custom indicators are reported in the first quarter of the fiscal year as part of the Mission's annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). Technical teams should encourage IPs to schedule their surveys for assessing project outcomes during the last quarter of the year (to the extent this complements program implementation schedules) so that survey results can also be reported to USAID as part of its annual reporting. Technical teams should work with third parties to implement these surveys on the appropriate schedule.

Data Storage, Retrieval and Accessibility

The Mission is in the process of developing a comprehensive, consistent system of electronic file data storage and retrieval to facilitate implementing an effective performance management system over the next five years. This could be housed on the Mission's internal Public (P) drive, or on Google (e.g., via Drop Box). Regardless of the location selected, the key points are that 1) Mission staff are aware of the file location(s) and store documents in the appropriate place consistently; 2) the specific document location(s) are noted on each relevant PIRS, and updated as needed; and 3) "old" versions of PIRS and PMP elements are labeled appropriately and archived. Prior versions provide important historical information that should not be lost in the updating process. The Mission will need to decide who should access the PMP data, who updates it, and how frequently. Consistent file naming conventions are also required.

USAID/Ghana will ensure that all Mission solicitations (such as Requests for Proposal (RFPs), Requests for Quotations (RFQs), and so forth) include specific instructions on performance and context indicators that awardees would be expected to monitor and report. In addition, the Mission will hold initial award meetings, preferably within 30 days of startup, with all new awardees and these meetings should include a review/possible revision of the required reporting indicators and proposed targets. For each indicator, data would be entered by the IPs on data sources and collection methodologies, frequency of reporting and analysis, and parties responsible for acquiring and reporting data. USAID/Ghana will ensure that the data provided by IPs is reliable and accurate through data quality assessments and other site visit monitoring efforts.

Updating the PMP

As a living document, the PMP should be reviewed and updated annually. The performance indicators will be further refined during the project design process and new indicators added as relevant during the CDCS implementation period. Over the life of the CDCS, some existing indicators may need to be dropped if they have failed to be useful in measuring results. Ideally, the PMP should be updated after the annual portfolio review, or during the first quarter of each

fiscal year. As mentioned above, “old” PMP versions should be labeled and archived: As important historical data, they should not be lost in the updating process.

Updating the PMP also entails reviewing the indicator reference sheets and updating actual and target performance data. During the first quarter of each fiscal year, the Mission should designate those PMP indicators it plans to use in the PPR. The Mission should also update indicator reference data, evaluation plans, and schedule of tasks, as part of its Mission Portfolio Review process, or as needed to reflect changes in the CDCS or in project LogFrames. The PMP’s Evaluation Plan must also be updated annually. As part of the updating process, USAID/Ghana will revisit the illustrative questions contained in the Evaluation Plan to ensure they are relevant for the coming year.

See Annex IV for more details on Mission Tasks and Responsibilities for updating the PMP.

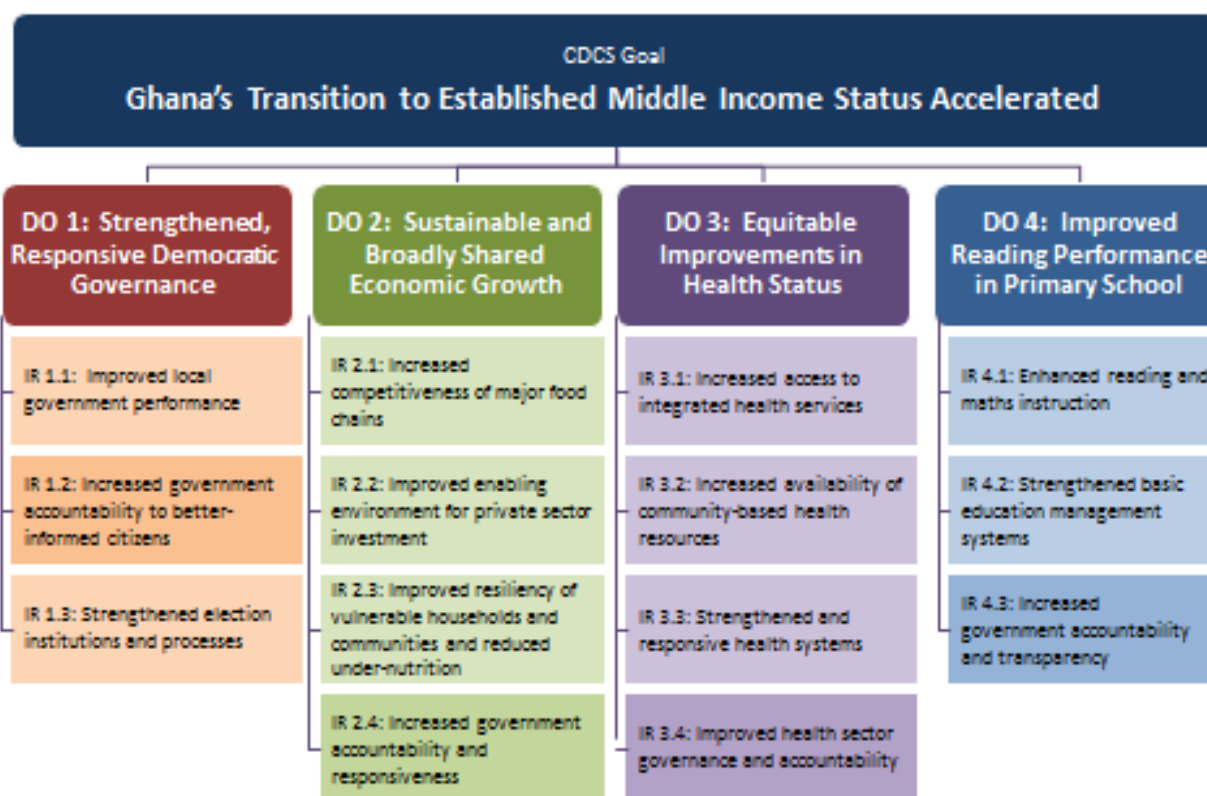
II. CDCS RESULTS FRAMEWORK

USAID/Ghana’s approved CDCS Mission-level results framework (RF) reflects the Mission’s overall strategy, or development hypothesis, outlining how project activities will deliver program results and subsequently lead to the achievement of the Mission’s Development Objectives. The CDCS Results Framework serves as the foundation of the Mission’s performance management system. It is a key performance management tool that (a) helps to focus activity level planning; (b) facilitates effective communication with internal and external partners on program intent and content; (c) helps spot emerging issues by mapping performance information to the RF while informing solutions to address issues; and (d) provides a framework for designing evaluations.

Below is a summary of the USAID/Ghana’s 2013-2017 Results Framework. Additional information on USAID/Ghana’s development hypothesis or other elements of the strategy can be found in the CDCS document which is available online at:

http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Ghana_CDCS_fy2013-17.pdf

Figure I: USAID/Ghana 2013-2017 CDCS Results Framework



III. INDICATOR SUMMARY

Indicator Development and Selection Criteria

Through a series of facilitated Development Objective team meetings, the Mission identified a list of PMP indicators associated with each CDCS result. These indicators are intended to track performance and to determine programmatic effectiveness over the life of the CDCS. As mentioned above, USAID/Ghana worked to ensure that the selected indicators reflect the Mission's new CDCS and meet the quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, and reliability (as described in ADS 203.3.11.1).

On this basis, SI worked with the DO teams in an extensive participatory process to determine and define the most applicable indicators reflective of the new priority areas described in the CDCS. Indicators were selected to ensure that monitoring information will be meaningful, practical, of high utility and demonstrate the relative effectiveness of targeted actions. Mission staff also carefully considered a balance between the quantity and quality of data needed for

informed decision-making, and the feasibility of data collection. These considerations included the resources required to collect and analyze that data, as well as management burden implications on the number of indicators included in the Mission's PMP.

The Mission has utilized a mix of both *context* and *performance* indicators to measure progress toward CDCS results:

Context indicators measure *conditions* relevant to the performance of projects and programs, such as macro-economic, social, or political conditions, or critical *assumptions* of the CDCS. They do not directly measure the results of USAID activities, but rather the factors that are beyond the Mission's management control. For example, they can be used to indicate when the country context changes to the extent that a project must be adapted to be successful.

Performance Indicators measure a particular characteristic or dimension of strategy, program, project, or activity level results based on the Mission's CDCS Results Framework. They are the basis for observing progress and measuring actual results compared to expected results.

The PMP includes a total of 82 indicators. Of these, there are three context indicators for the Mission-wide goal-level objective:

GOAL: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated
Human Development Index (HDI) score
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita
Number of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) met

In the PMP development process, the Mission has decided to change the original "Rate of increase in Ghana's HDI score" as the second Goal-level indicator. Instead the Mission identified "Gross National Income (GNI) per capita" as more complementary to the group of context indicators gauging the Mission's progress towards reaching this overarching objective. (*See the USAID/Ghana CDCS for more details on Mission operating assumptions and risks.*)

The PMP also includes a mix of *standard* and *custom* indicators. Of the total of 82 indicators, 54% are standard (44) and 46% are custom (38). While many previously reported indicators have been included in the PMP, 70% are new indicators.

The PMP includes, as applicable, standard Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (known as the F Bureau) indicators that are aligned with Feed the Future (FTF); Local Capacity Building (CBLD-1, CBLD-2, CBLD-3, CBLD-4), Gender (GNDR-2, GNDR-6), Science, Technology, Innovation & Research (STIR-2); and sectoral indicators including HIV/AIDS, Nutrition, Global Health Initiative, President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and the President's Malaria Initiative.

Cross-Cutting Indicator

During the CDCS process, USAID/Ghana identified a cross-cutting intermediate result (IR) focused on improved public sector accountability. This common IR is stated in the following ways across the DO teams:

<i>DRG:</i>	<i>Increased government accountability to better informed citizens</i>
<i>EG:</i>	<i>Increased government accountability and responsiveness</i>
<i>HPNO:</i>	<i>Improved health sector governance and accountability</i>
<i>Education:</i>	<i>Increased government accountability and transparency</i>

The Mission defines the common term of “accountability” as the following:

- Ability/willingness to describe how funds have been used
- Ability/willingness to set and report on performance targets
- Ability/willingness to explain the basis or decision-making and resource-allocation
- Willingness to communicate honestly to constituents

Several indicators were considered that could serve the intended purpose of measuring the Mission’s cross-cutting accountability objective. These included the Non-US Organization Pre-Award Survey, the PFMRAF (Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework), and the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) score. However, prior to completion of this PMP, the Mission was unable to determine the most appropriate indicator for the common IR. Further review, analysis and DO team input will be required to determine which, if any of these indicators would be most useful for the Mission.

The mission will further define performance indicators in this PMP during the project design process and will add new indicators as relevant during the CDCS implementation period of FY 2013-2017.

Development of Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)

Following indicator selection, the technical teams focused on completing a detailed Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) for each indicator. Particular attention was directed to defining the indicators in the Ghanaian context. During the facilitated PIRS completion process, the teams were able to confirm the appropriateness, practicality and utility of each proposed indicator.

The aim of the DO teams is for the PIRS to be useful as stand-alone resources for the Mission, IPs, stakeholders, and potential auditors. For this reason, they include rich, detailed information that will be useful for the life of the CDCS. Mission staff took the time to think about custom indicators as well as about how to utilize standard indicators for the specific situation in Ghana. This thinking and analysis is reflected and carefully documented in the PIRS. The PIRS were completed to capture the maximum amount of information possible.

Gender and Women's Empowerment

Women's empowerment is inextricably linked to the achievement of USG objectives in Ghana—including improvements in economic opportunity, governance, and social development. Ghana cannot prosper if more than half of its citizens are left behind. Support for the Mission's gender goals is integrated throughout this PMP and is reflected in its indicators. The PMP includes gender-sensitive indicators, sex-disaggregated data and gender considerations in order to contribute to gender equality and female empowerment in Ghana. These efforts will help promote inclusiveness and also ensure that men, women, youth, and traditionally marginalized groups are involved in the planning, monitoring and evaluation processes.

Of the indicators in the PMP, several focus exclusively on women or the impact of programming on women. Many other indicators are disaggregated by sex and age, or by gendered head of household. The remaining indicators are either policy indicators or indicators yielding results as a percentage of the targeted population. The PMP also includes the Women's Agricultural Empowerment Index (WAEI) that measures annual changes in women's status in a complex range of sub-indicators.

Per *ADS 205 Integrating Gender Equality and Female Empowerment in USAID's Program Cycle* dated 7/17/13, USAID/Ghana's PMP must include indicators as well as annual targets for tracking progress toward achieving gender equality. Annual targets for the sex-disaggregated and gender sensitive indicators in this PMP will be routinely updated and available for use during portfolio reviews.

Collecting Baseline Data and Developing Targets

Many indicators in the PMP do not yet have baseline data or targets. They are mostly performance indicators that are new for the CDCS period (2013-2017), or are custom indicators. Others are related to new activities still in the design stage. These indicators will be completed once new activities are authorized. Some indicators may have baseline data, but lack target data, so targets for these indicators are needed. It is recommended that the Mission set baseline and targets in the fourth quarter of FY 2013 and first quarter of FY 2014. Targets for all F Bureau standard indicators must be set in the first quarter as part of the PPR. For some technical teams, some of the indicators need to be finalized before baseline and target information is collected.

Indicator Tracking

Performance Indicators in the PMP will be further refined during the project design process. As new projects are designed and activities are awarded, the Mission will update the PMP to incorporate relevant indicators from project M&E plans. Annex V includes an *Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table* that will facilitate data analysis and help management prepare for future portfolio reviews. It tracks baseline years, baseline values, annual targets, and actual values over the five year CDCS period from 2013-2017. Per USAID policy, this table should be updated at least annually.

List of Indicators

Figure 2 lists the indicators that have been selected for the PMP at the Goal, IR and sub-IR levels as applicable. Note that the numbers in parentheses following the indicator title refer to the indicator number from the list of F Bureau standard indicators. *See more detailed information on these indicators as presented in Annex V to be used for future tracking purposes.*

Figure 2: USAID/Ghana Mission-wide PMP Indicators

USAID/Ghana Mission-wide PMP Indicators	
Results / Indicators	Type
GOAL: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
Human Development Index (HDI) score	Context/Custom
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita	Context/Custom
Number of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) met	Context/Custom
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
Government Effectiveness Index score (2.2-2)	Standard
Percentage of citizens reporting trust in the Ghanaian government	Custom
IR 1.1: Improved local government performance	
Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) score of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in targeted districts	Custom
Number of sub-national entities receiving USG assistance that improve their performance (2.2.3-5)	Standard
Sub-IR 1.1.1: Strengthened administrative management by local authorities	
Number of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly (MMDA) staff trained to improve planning and management with USG assistance	Custom
Sub-IR 1.1.2: Strengthened Municipal and District Assembly capacity to manage larger budgets	
Number of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) that submit quality budgets for approval to the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)	Custom
IR 1.2 Increased government accountability to better-informed citizens	
Corruption Perception Index score (2.2.4-8)	Standard
Number of local mechanisms supported with USG assistance for citizens to engage their sub-national government	Custom
Sub-IR 1.2.1: Increased capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate on behalf of citizens for improved government services	
Number of USG-assisted civil society organizations (CSOs) that demonstrate an improvement in conducting advocacy campaigns	Custom
Number of civil society organization (CSO) advocacy campaigns supported with USG assistance	Custom

Sub-IR 1.2.2: Strengthened CSO and National Audit Authority oversight of government services	
Percentage of local governments audited on an annual basis as reported by the central government auditing body (2.2.3-8)	Standard
Number of USG-assisted civil society organizations (CSOs) that strengthen citizen oversight of government services	Custom
Sub-IR 1.2.3: Strengthened anti-corruption and accountability efforts	
Number of people affiliated with non-governmental organizations receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training (2.2.4-5)	Standard
IR 1.3: Strengthened election institutions and processes	
<i>Freedom in the World</i> Political Rights sub-score for electoral process (2.3.2-13)	Standard
Percentage of citizens reporting trust in the Ghanaian Electoral Commission	Custom
Number of electoral administration procedures and systems strengthened with USG assistance	Custom
Sub-IR 1.3.1: Strengthened capacity of Election Commission	
Number of election observation tools that are implemented with USG assistance	Custom
Sub-IR 1.3.2: Improved transparency and conduct of elections through CSO observation	
Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) strengthened that promote electoral reform and/or improvements in the electoral system	Custom
Sub-IR 1.3.3: Increased participation of women and marginalized groups in election processes	
Percentage of women and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in elected office	Custom
DO 2: Sustainable and broadly shared economic growth	
Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (4-17)	Standard
Percent change in agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) (4.5-3)	Standard
Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (4.5-9)	Standard
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Score (4.5-19)	Standard
IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains	
Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram, or animal of selected product (4.5-4)	Standard
Sub-IR 2.1.1: Increased Agricultural Productivity	
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	Standard
Yield per hectare of selected commodities	Custom
Sub-IR 2.1.2: Improved Access to Markets	

Value of incremental sales (collected at farm- level) attributed to FTF implementation (4.5.2-23)	Standard
IR 2.2: Improved enabling environment for private sector investment	
Area entered into a land bank for commercial agribusiness as a result of USG assistance	Custom
Number of firms using model land-access land agreements as a result of USG assistance	Custom
Value of new private sector investments in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (4.5.2-38)	Standard
Sub-IR 2.2.1: Improved policies to support sustainable agriculture sector growth	
Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in development, passed, or being implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.5.1-24)	Standard
Sub-IR 2.2.2: Improved execution of private sector investment policies	
Number of public-private partnerships (PPPs) closed in Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) zone as a result of USG assistance	Custom
Total value of private sector participation in public-private partnerships (PPPs) as a result of USG assistance	Custom
Sub-IR 2.2.3: Access to credit increased	
Value of agricultural and rural loans (4.5.2-29)	Standard
Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access bank loans (4.5.2-30)	Standard
IR 2.3: Improved resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reduced under-nutrition	
Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age (3.1.9-11)	Standard
Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months (3.1.9-14)	Standard
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (3.1.9-16)	Standard
IR 2.4: Increased government accountability and responsiveness	
Number of CSOs and government agencies strengthened	Custom
Sub-IR 2.4.1 Improved governance in the energy sector	
Total public and private dollars leveraged by USG for energy projects (4.4.1-32)	Standard
Sub-IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources	
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	Standard
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (4.8.1-29)	Standard
Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plans	Custom

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status	
Under-five mortality rate (3.1.3-43)	Standard
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) (3.1.6-58)	Standard
HIV incidence	Custom
Modern method contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) (3.1.7-38)	Standard
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (3.1.9-16)	Standard
IR 3.1: Increased access to integrated health services	
Percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse or midwife (3.1.6.1-1)	Standard
Proportion of women who received intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) during antenatal care (ANC) visits during their last pregnancy (3.1.3.4-4)	Standard
Couple years of protection in USG supported programs (3.1.7.1-1)	Standard
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (3.1.1-66)	Standard
Proportion of children under five years old with fever in the last two weeks who received treatment with ACTs within 24 hours of onset of fever	Custom
IR 3.2: Increased availability of community-based health resources	
Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased by other partners that were distributed with USG funds (3.1.3.2-1)	Standard
Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased in any fiscal year with USG funds that were distributed (3.1.3.2-3)	Standard
Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source (3.1.8.1-2)	Standard
Number of targeted population reached through social media as a result of USG assistance	Custom
Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (3.3.3-15)	Standard
IR 3.3: Strengthened and responsive health systems	
Percentage of USG-supported facilities utilizing the District Health Information Management System (DHIMS-2)	Custom
Percentage of districts receiving a performance based grant (PBG) who reach pre-determined health targets	Custom
Number of USG-supported Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones with full-time skilled healthcare workers	Custom
IR 3.4: Improved health sector governance and accountability	
Number of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific tracer drugs	Custom
Percentage of Service Delivery Points (SDPs) reached by local and district management under USG performance-based grants	Custom

Percentage of health interventions financed by Government of Ghana (GOG) (not including staff salaries)	Custom
DO 4: Improved Reading Performance in Primary School	
Proportion of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate that they can read and understand the meaning of grade level text (3.2.1-27)	Standard
Proportion of students who by the end of the primary cycle are able to read and demonstrate understanding as defined by a country curriculum, standards, or national experts (3.2.1-28)	Standard
Number of learners receiving reading interventions at the primary level (3.2.1-35)	Standard
Number of learners enrolled in primary schools and/or equivalent non-school based settings with USG support (3.2.1-14)	Standard
IR 4.1: Enhanced reading and math instruction	
Percentage of primary teachers/educators/teaching assistants who obtain satisfactory ratings or higher on the SBI/CBI Lesson Observation Sheet (School Based INSET/Cluster Based INSET)	Custom
Number of teachers /educators/teaching assistants (hereafter, teachers) who successfully completed in-service training or received intensive coaching or mentoring with USG support (3.2.1-31)	Standard
Number of teachers /educators/teaching assistants who successfully completed pre-service training with USG support (3.2.1-42)	Standard
Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided with USG assistance (3.2.1-33)	Standard
IR 4.2: Strengthened basic education management systems	
Primary school classroom pupil-teacher ratio	Custom
Percentage of primary schools with reading incorporated into School Performance Implementation Plans (SPIPs)	Custom
Percentage of primary teacher attendance during the academic year	Custom
Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in development, passed, or being implemented as a result of USG assistance	Custom
IR 4.3: Increased government accountability and transparency	
Percentage of district education resources supporting reading activities in primary schools	Custom
Percentage of primary schools that have made their School Report Card (SRC) available publicly	Custom
Average primary School Report Card (SRC) score	Custom

IV. DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

High quality data is the cornerstone of evidence-based decision-making. USAID/Ghana will use consistent data quality assessment procedures to verify and validate the measured values of

the actual performance information. As required, data quality assessments will be conducted for all externally reported indicators within three years before submission to USAID/Washington.

Each completed PIRS in the PMP has a section devoted to data quality issues and the date when a data quality assessment is scheduled. The PIRS are intended to capture not only information related to specific indicator characteristics and procedures for data collection, but also any data limitations that are immediately identified when a performance indicator is defined. As a result, the PIRS are a key source of information regarding data quality.

On an on-going basis, the Mission will continue to examine data quality through structured, periodic assessments to ensure that performance data reasonably meets these five standards of data quality:

1. *Validity*: data should clearly and adequately represent the intended result;
2. *Integrity*: data collected should have safeguards to minimize the risk of transcription error or data manipulation;
3. *Precision*: data should have a sufficient level of detail to permit management decision-making; e.g., the margin of error is less than the anticipated change;
4. *Reliability*: data should reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time; and
5. *Timeliness*: data should be available at a useful frequency, should be current, and should be timely enough to influence management decision-making.

The periodic assessments described above will utilize a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) Worksheet that applies a series of related questions to the data for each performance indicator. (See *Annex VII for Data Quality Worksheets*.) USAID/Ghana will complete and file an attached DQA worksheet with each relevant Performance Indicator Reference Sheet in this PMP.

The goal of the DQA Worksheet is to gain a better understanding of the data collection process and system for the specific indicator. While this is a judgment call, the person conducting the DQA will need enough understanding of the system to adequately answer the questions on the worksheet. A good way to start a DQA is to simply ask the IP to explain how they collect data. From that starting point, more specific questions can be asked. Reviewers will strive to use open-ended questions. For example, to determine whether pre-testing took place, a possible question could be: "Please explain how data collection tools are pre-tested" rather than "was this tool pre-tested?"

As the DQA sheets are completed and this PMP is updated, the PMP will describe which performance indicators will undergo data quality assessments, the schedule of those assessments, and designated responsibilities.

See Annex IV for more details on Mission Tasks and Responsibilities for assessing Data Quality.

V. EVALUATION PLAN

Monitoring project performance indicates progress, but does not explain causal relationships between program activities and outcomes or impact. Well-designed evaluations help to explain “why” a certain result occurred and provide a learning opportunity for future programming. Properly timed performance evaluations can also inform midcourse corrections.

Consistent with ADS 203, Assessing and Learning, and USAID’s 2011 Evaluation Policy, USAID/Ghana will perform a series of impact and performance evaluations for each DO over the course of the CDCS:

- **Impact Evaluations:** Impact evaluations assess/measure the change in the targeted groups, organizations, and other beneficiaries that can be attributed to a project, program, or policy. Impact evaluations are based on models of cause and effect, and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change. The essence of impact evaluation lies in establishing that the changes have occurred as a result of the intervention, or at least its substantive contribution. Impact evaluations require defining a counterfactual by establishing a treatment and a control group.
- **Performance Evaluations:** Performance evaluations focus on the implementation of an intervention (or management effort) and describe what a particular project or program has achieved (either at an intermediate point in execution or at the conclusion); how the intervention is being implemented; how it is perceived and valued; whether expected results are occurring; and other questions that are pertinent to program design, management, and operational decision-making. Performance evaluations often incorporate before-after comparisons, but generally lack a rigorously defined counterfactual.

In the Evaluation Plan presented in Annex VI, USAID/Ghana has identified the evaluations planned over the CDCS timeframe. The Evaluation Plan includes impact and performance evaluations, illustrative evaluation questions and the estimated budget and timeframe of each evaluation planned by the DO Offices.

The Mission has identified the opportunity for at least one impact evaluation for each DO. The number of performance evaluations is higher than the number of impact evaluations due to the complexity and higher cost of the latter. Evaluations will examine whether interventions are achieving the intended results and generate learning opportunities that will inform program management and future program designs. To effectively monitor performance and provide opportunity for mid-course adjustments and learning, all new multi-year projects will have mid-term and final performance evaluations.

A key principle in the Mission’s evaluation strategy is to be open to and aware of emerging issues. Per ADS 203, USAID Missions/Offices may evaluate additional projects for learning or management purposes at any point in implementation. The Mission realizes the value of unanticipated, demand-driven evaluations that may emerge over time. These could be new evaluations or adaptations to address prior weaknesses in evidence or proof of attribution. For example, as the DO teams test a hypothesis or level of attribution, they may become aware of emerging issues or activities that may need to be adapted and re-tested.

The Mission will schedule evaluations so that their findings can inform decisions such as exercising option years, designing a follow-on program, creating a country or sector strategic plan, or making a policy decision. The preliminary approach is that six months before the evaluation, the technical team will review the performance monitoring data and information sources to identify areas needed for supplementary data and information. Evaluation findings will be presented as analyzed facts, evidence and data, not based on anecdotes, hearsay or opinions. Findings will be specific, concise and supported by strong quantitative or qualitative evidence.

The Mission's evaluation plan can include "triggers" to indicate if/when adaptation or revision is needed. Per USAID guidance, the following situations will serve as possible evaluation "triggers" based on evaluation findings:

- A key management decision is required, but adequate information is lacking;
- Performance information indicates an unexpected result (positive or negative) that should be explained,
- Customer, partner, or other informed feedback (such as a contractor performance evaluation) suggests implementation problems, unmet needs, or unintended consequences or impacts;
- Issues of sustainability, cost-effectiveness, or relevance arise;
- The validity of Results Framework hypotheses or critical assumptions is questioned, for example, due to unanticipated changes in the host country environment; or
- Periodic Portfolio Reviews have identified key questions that need to be answered or require consensus.

VI. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Performance monitoring is an on-going, collaborative process that includes the participation of IPs, USAID, counterparts, and other stakeholders. Technical/DO teams, IPs, and PPD each have specific roles and responsibilities in maintaining and updating the overall performance management system. USAID/Ghana has identified specific key tasks and responsibilities to ensure high quality performance monitoring, as presented in *Annex IV: Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities*.

As outlined in ADS 203, a Mission's performance monitoring tasks include but are not limited to the following:

- Update the relevant Mission Order on monitoring;
- Refine monitoring roles and responsibilities to relevant DO team and PPD personnel;
- Incorporate new monitoring requirements, PMP indicators and PIRS into new PADs and associated new awards;

- Assist with harmonizing data collection methodology across multiple IPs;
- Engage the Contracts Office to modify existing awards to include the new monitoring requirements as necessary;
- Consolidate activity and project-level monitoring information in a centralized data repository and keep the data current and updated to inform management decisions;
- Refine the PMP document to reflect the outcomes of analyses/syntheses undertaken during project design/ PAD development, revisiting PMP indicators to address the lessons learned during project implementation, and
- Organize events and meetings to share and analyze monitoring data internally within the Mission and externally with key stakeholders.

To achieve many of these tasks, USAID/Ghana is developing an **M&E Working Group** to be comprised of a PPD M&E Specialist, M&E Specialists from the DO teams, and other Mission staff interested in performance measurement, M&E, or learning. The purpose of the M&E Working Group is to support the capabilities of USAID/Ghana staff in continued development and refinement of the Mission's performance management system. This will help the Mission utilize results-based management program its resources efficiently and effectively to support achievement of the Mission's Goal and DO-specific results.

The M&E Working Group will be instrumental in developing systems, procedures, and tools needed to ensure a consistent and timely performance management system. Illustrative tasks and functions of the M&E Working Group include:

- Create a standard electronic filing system to house performance indicator reference sheets, Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table, Evaluation Plan, documentation on baseline and target development, and other relevant information;
- Develop rules for a standard electronic filing system, including file naming conventions, who is responsible for updating documents and when, who has access to which documents, and so forth;
- Assist PPD and DO teams in managing central M&E functions, especially by promoting synergies and efficiencies across the DO teams (e.g., identify the opportunity for single, combined data collection such as a field survey to capture data for multiple DO teams);
- Enter upcoming DQA dates into the PIRS and PPD/DO Mission calendars;
- Insert baseline, target, and actual values – when available and as applicable – into Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Tables;
- Lead the development of Mission-wide M&E-related policy, including Mission Orders;

- Develop guidelines to ensure that all Mission solicitations (such as RFPs, RFQs, and so forth) include specific instructions on performance and context indicators that awardees would be expected to monitor and report;
- Develop guidelines to ensure that the Mission holds initial award meetings, preferably within 30 days of startup, with all new awardees and that these meetings include a review/possible revision of the required reporting indicators and proposed targets;
- Serve as a Mission-wide Community of Practice in which participants bring issues forward from the DO teams to the M&E Working Group to share knowledge and exchange ideas and information; and
- Establish specific elements of the Learning Agenda to focus USAID/Ghana efforts.

VII. LEARNING AGENDA

Learning is fundamental to an adaptive approach to development. It helps Missions and IPs to better coordinate their efforts, collaborate for synergies, and make iterative, timely course corrections. As outlined in ADS 200, ADS 202, and ADS 203, learning is a core function underlying the entire Program Cycle. Learning links together strategic planning, project planning, Achieving (See ADS 202) and Assessing and Learning (See ADS 203).

USAID/Ghana has developed a learning approach that will permit the effective integration of all components of the Program Cycle in order to improve development impact. The Mission's learning approach was designed to provide an analytic link between the CDCS Goal, DOs, and IRs and programs and projects that are developed to operationalize the CDCS. This PMP is one element of USAID/Ghana's learning approach that also includes portfolio reviews, and other standard processes. The Learning Agenda is based on the Mission's development hypotheses to be tested in the course of CDCS implementation. The Mission's learning agenda will help improve coordination and collaboration with development partners, test new approaches, build on what works and eliminate what does not work during the life of the CDCS. There is room for the Learning Agenda to evolve to address emerging questions and bridge knowledge gaps.

In addition, USAID/Ghana will promote transparency and learning by sharing information about evaluations when the evaluation design is agreed upon and when evaluation reports have been completed. To this end, USAID/Ghana will provide information through FACTS Info about completed evaluations, initiated evaluations and expected timing for release of findings. This information will be included in the annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Evaluation Registry and communicated publicly on the USAID Web site. Evaluation reports will also be provided to the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) at www.dec.usaid.gov within three months of the evaluation's conclusion.²

² Exception: In cases of national security considerations and/or proprietary information, USAID Missions/Offices may request an exception from this requirement. Exception requests should be submitted to the Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning, Office of Learning, Evaluation, and Research. Source: *ADS 203.3.1.10 Sharing Evaluations to Enhance Agency Learning and Transparency*, Effective Date: 01/17/2012.

ANNEX I: CONTEXT INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

USAID/Ghana Context Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

Name of Context Indicator: Human Development Index (HDI) score

Indicate whether this is a Condition, Critical Assumption, or Risk Indicator: Macro-economic and social condition

CONTEXT INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure of health, education and income that was introduced in the first Human Development Report in 1990 as an alternative to purely economic assessments of national progress, such as GDP growth. It soon became the most widely accepted and cited measure of its kind, and has been adapted for national use by many countries. HDI values and rankings in the global Human Development Report are calculated using the latest internationally comparable data from mandated international data providers. Previous HDI values and rankings are retroactively recalculated using the same updated data sets and current methodologies, and are presented in Table 2 of the Statistical Annex of the 2013 Report. *The HDI rankings and values in the 2013 Human Development Report cannot therefore be compared directly to HDI rankings and values published in previous Human Development Reports*

Unit of Measure: Index score

Disaggregated by: None

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with such different human development outcomes. For example, the Bahamas' GNI per capita is higher than New Zealand's (by 17%) but life expectancy at birth is about 5 years shorter, mean years of schooling is 4 years shorter and expected years of schooling differ greatly between the two countries, resulting in New Zealand having a much higher HDI value than the Bahamas. These striking contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: UNDP. Refer to <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/>.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Office Program and Project Development (PPD) will directly access the website to collect data.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana PPD M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): N/A

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data Quality Considerations (optional):

BASELINE

Baseline Trend (optional):

Other Notes (optional):

CHANGES TO CONTEXT INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

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USAID/Ghana Context Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated
Name of Context Indicator: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)
Indicate whether this is a Condition, Critical Assumption, or Risk Indicator: Macro-economic condition
CONTEXT INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
Unit of Measure: US Dollars
Disaggregated by: None
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: World Bank. Refer to http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD .
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Office Program and Project Development (PPD) will directly access the website to collect data.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana PPD M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): N/A
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Data Quality Considerations (optional):
BASELINE
Baseline Trend (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO CONTEXT INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 CIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Context Indicator Reference	USAID/Ghana Context Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 3
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
Name of Context Indicator: Number of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) met	
Indicate whether this is a Condition, Critical Assumption, or Risk Indicator: Macro-economic, social, and political condition.	
CONTEXT INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest. Refer to www.un.org/millenniumgoals .	
Unit of Measure: Percentage	
Disaggregated by: None	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Ghana's economic progress over the last 20 years has been laudable. Economic growth is averaging more than six percent each year and the country is among the few in Sub-Saharan Africa expected to meet the Millennium Development Goal of halving the poverty rate by 2015. However, despite significant growth and improvements in the quality of life, Ghana still faces persistent development challenges that need to be resolved in order to emerge as a true middle-income country.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: GOG Annual Progress Report (APR) (Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda)	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Office Program and Project Development (PPD) will directly access the website to collect data. If needed, they will work with the Government of Ghana (GOG) to access the needed data.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana PPD M&E Specialist	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): If needed, the Government of Ghana (GOG) will be consulted.	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data Quality Considerations (optional):	
BASELINE	
Baseline Trend (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	
CHANGES TO CONTEXT INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
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ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE NO. I

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 4	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
Name of Performance Indicator: Government Effectiveness Index score (2.2-2)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 2.2 Good Governance	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Government effectiveness is defined as the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. This is a composite indicator, which includes surveys of perceptions, leading to some degree of subjectivity. Refer to http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/ge.pdf.</p> <p>USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: For USAID/Ghana, government effectiveness is specifically defined as the quality of public service delivery, engagement of citizen participation in public policy formulation and implementation oversight, and the quality of government transparency and accountability efforts.</p>	
<p>Unit of Measure: Number. The composite measures of governance are in units of a standard normal distribution, with mean zero, standard deviation of one, and running from approximately -2.5 to +2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance. Refer to http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/resources.htm.</p>	
Disaggregated by: None	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator attempts to capture the general effectiveness of public institutions, which are both fundamental and essential to the long-term socio-economic development of partner states. An improvement in the perception of public services, civil service performance, the policy-making process and its execution tends to indicate a positive trajectory in the state's development and an improved ability to steward its own resources, or those of donors.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: World Bank. Refer to http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/resources.htm .	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office will directly access the World Bank website to collect survey data.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): N/A	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): N/A	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): N/A	
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): This aggregate indicator broadly captures government effectiveness, so it is difficult to attribute changes in the score directly to U.S. assistance. U.S. contribution to changes in the score is more likely. Additionally, much of the data used in this indicator is subjective, based on perceptions of survey respondents, non-governmental organizations, commercial business information providers and public sector organizations worldwide. The data is updated annually, though there may be a time lag between updates, making it difficult to reference on an annual basis.</p>	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): None	

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013. Historical data is available for this indicator.
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> : N/A
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 5

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance

Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of citizens reporting trust in the Ghanaian government

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data as available through the Afrobarometer – anticipated fiscal years 2013, 2015 and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The Afrobarometer is a long-established, independent, and non-partisan research instrument that measures the social, political and economic atmosphere in Africa. Afrobarometer surveys have been conducted in more than thirty African countries and are repeated on a regular cycle. Since the instrument asks a standard set of questions, countries can be systematically compared. Trends in public attitudes are tracked over time. Results are shared with decision makers, policy advocates, civic educators, journalists, researchers, donors and investors, as well as average Africans who wish to become more informed and active citizens.

In Ghana, it is usually conducted every other year with a sample of participants drawn from the national population. Trust in the Government of Ghana is defined as the public's belief that the government will consistently act in accordance with established law and citizen expectations. This measure will include citizen perceptions about the following Ghanaian government institutions and elected officials: the President, Parliament, the Electoral Commission, Ghana Revenue Authority, Metropolitan, Municipal or District assembly, the Police Service and the Judiciary. **Numerator:** Number of individuals surveyed that report, on average, having "A lot" of trust in the above listed institutions. **Denominator:** Number of total individuals surveyed. All figures are rounded to whole numbers.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: Sex (Female/Male), Numerator/Denominator

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Trust is an important barometer of public satisfaction with government and has implications for electoral credibility and the integrity of public officials and institutions. Low trust creates a political environment that cultivates a mistrust of government's intentions and consequently makes it difficult for public officials to succeed. Data is available every two years from the Afrobarometer survey, however in some instances the conduct and release of the survey report has been delayed as a result of funding constraints. In the event that results are delayed this indicator will be classified as a lag indicator.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Afrobarometer survey. Refer to <http://afrobarometer.org>.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office will directly access the Afrobarometer website to collect survey data.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: 2015 and 2017

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): N/A

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): The information collected through this survey is subjective as it is based on public perceptions of survey respondents, which are representative of the Ghanaian population.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): None.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> : N/A
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. I.I

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 6																							
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated																							
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance																							
IR 1.1: Improved local government performance																							
Name of Performance Indicator: Functional Organization Assessment Tool (FOAT) score of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in targeted districts																							
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017																							
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom																						
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION																							
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Functional Organization Assessment Tool (FOAT) evaluates the performance of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in relation to their compliance with existing Government of Ghana (GOG) rules, regulations, and procedures in carrying out their mandated functions each year. The MMDA score presented is the average performance score of all MMDAs in targeted districts.</p> <p>The FOAT has a dual function: It informs the annual allocation under the DDF and identifies capacity building needs for individual MMDAs. The MMDAs are assessed in the following broad areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management and Organisation 2. Human Resource Development 3. Planning and Budgeting 4. Financial Management and Administration, Accounting and Auditing" <p>These are broken down further into the "sub-themes" listed below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Performance Measures</th><th>Maximum Score</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Management and organization</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Transparency, openness and accountability</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr> <td>Planning system</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Human resource management</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Relationship with sub-district structures</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Financial management and Auditing</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fiscal capacity</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Procurement</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr> <td>Environmental Sanitation Management</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>100</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Performance Measures	Maximum Score	Management and organization	10	Transparency, openness and accountability	12	Planning system	15	Human resource management	7	Relationship with sub-district structures	6	Financial management and Auditing	15	Fiscal capacity	15	Procurement	12	Environmental Sanitation Management	8	Total	100
Performance Measures	Maximum Score																						
Management and organization	10																						
Transparency, openness and accountability	12																						
Planning system	15																						
Human resource management	7																						
Relationship with sub-district structures	6																						
Financial management and Auditing	15																						
Fiscal capacity	15																						
Procurement	12																						
Environmental Sanitation Management	8																						
Total	100																						
Unit of Measure: Number																							
Disaggregated by: Region																							
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The Government of Ghana as part of its efforts to improve the performance of District Assemblies in terms of efficiency, accountability and delivery of basic community services has introduced a performance-based grant system. Under the system, District Assemblies are assessed on agreed indicators on a yearly basis using the Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT). Assemblies that perform well in the FOAT assessment are rewarded with financial resources from the District Development Facility (DDF) grant that will increase their discretionary funding. The objectives of the FOAT are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentive for performance for complying with the legal and regulatory framework, • Identify performance capacity gaps of the MMDAs, and • Establish a link between performance assessments and capacity building support. <p>The results of the FOAT assessment are made available every year by the District Development Fund (DDF) Secretariat within the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The results provide a robust measure of the performance of district assemblies throughout Ghana.</p>																							
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID																							

Data Source: FOAT Annual Report (DDF Secretariat, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development)
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) records. IP review and analysis of the annual FOAT results.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Ghana DRG Local Governance Decentralization Project (LOGODEP) Contractor Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana DRG Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms Project (GSAM) Contractor COP
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for FY 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2013
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes (optional): N/A
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 7

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance

IR 1.1: Improved local government performance

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of sub-national entities receiving USG assistance that improve their performance (2.2.3-5)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 2.2.3 Local Government and decentralization

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** Sub-national entities refer to government units administratively responsible for a specific sub-area within the nation's territory, including their departments and divisions. Sub-national entities may be at the regional, state/provincial, district/county or municipal level.

"Improved performance" is measured by an increase in quantity, increase in quality (as measured and/or as perceived by end users), and decreased unit cost of provision of service. Services on which they might be working to improve performance will vary by country, but may include water, electricity, waste management, public sanitation, public health, public security, regulation and operation of public markets, street or road maintenance, planning and regulation of land use. USG assistance efforts not only aim to improve the quality and quantity of select services, but to impart rational management approaches to ensure their long-term viability.

Operating units should define the services targeted for improved performance, the type of improvement targeted, and the specific entities receiving assistance in the indicator reference sheet and performance narrative.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: For USAID/Ghana, the focus on (USG-assisted) sub-national entities improved performance is based on the public's perception of quality. Generally, this indicator often focuses on the provision of basic public services, such as water and utilities; however, in Ghana the focus is on administrative and managerial functions of local government. This is why an approach based on public perception is appropriate for Ghana.

Sub-national entities refer to government units administratively responsible for a specific sub-area within the nation's territory, including their departments and divisions. They must have a jurisdiction that is not national in scope and may be at the regional, metropolitan, municipal, or district level. In Ghana, sub-national entities may include Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), town and country planning offices, regional coordinating councils, and other sub-national institutions engaged in USAID activities.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: None

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The service delivery role of local governments in decentralized states is fundamental to their legitimacy and a key enabling factor for development. The quality, quantity and unit cost of services are fundamental measures of local government performance and public response to decentralization. This indicator captures USG assistance to these entities. It is critical to not only focus on the perceived quality and quantity, but on rational management of resources (as understood through the unit cost of provision) in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the service delivery.

A change in the performance of subnational entities will help program managers understand the impact of assistance programs, determine the suitability for other assistance programs and learn from effective approaches.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Population-based survey.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) records. IPs will conduct a population-based survey.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID <i>(optional)</i> : 1) USAID/Ghana DRG Local Governance Decentralization Project (LOGODEP) Contractor Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana DRG Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms Project (GSAM) Contractor COP
Location of Data Storage <i>(optional)</i> :
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s) : Planned for FY 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments <i>(optional)</i> : See above.
Known Data Limitations and Significance <i>(optional)</i> : Data related to the unit cost of service provision will depend on partner government disclosures and may be hard to verify. Additionally, perceptions of public service quality do not always match actual service quality, as perceptions of service delivery are often influenced by one's level of approval of public officials.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2014
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> : N/A
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> : N/A
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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 8	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 1.1: Improved local government performance	
Sub-IR 1.1.1: Strengthened administrative management by local authorities	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly (MMDA) staff trained to improve planning and management with USG assistance	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly (MMDA) staff includes chief executives, coordinating directors, budget and planning officers, and administrative staff. Training refers to all training or education events whether short-term or long-term, in-country or abroad. People attending the same type of training, but on different subjects can be counted twice. Narrative reports documenting those receiving training will include: type of training, who the training is intended for, level of training, duration of training, and what constitutes completion. Trainings should follow a documented curriculum with stated objectives and/or expected competencies and, where applicable, conform to national or international standards.	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: Sex (Female/Male)	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Training of MMDA staff improves knowledge, skills, and abilities to more effectively carry out individual duties, which will improve the overarching capacity of the MMDAs to improve service delivery in their areas of jurisdiction. Training may also instill a sense of value of and necessity for effective performance, transparency and accountability in a democratic society. This indicator gauges USAID-supported activities' reach to the targeted MMDAs and can be compared to Government of Ghana (GOG) estimates of the number of officials that require training. Collaboration with GOG officials to determine needed coverage of offered trainings and geographic focus should guide USAID/Ghana efforts.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) training attendance records.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IPs will prepare performance reports summarizing training attendees.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Ghana DRG Office Local Governance and Decentralization Project Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana DRG Office Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms Project COP	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for FY 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in	

collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> : N/A
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> : N/A
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 9	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 1.1: Improved local government performance	
Sub-IR 1.1.2: Strengthened Municipal and District Assembly capacity to manage larger budgets	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) that submit quality budgets for approval to the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework:	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Number of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) is based on those targeted in USAID Democracy and Governance projects. A quality budget demonstrates a clear linkage between the budget and each of the local project plans, i.e., there is a documented budget that is adequate for each of the local projects planned. Adequate means the budget has sufficient resources to cover the top 3 locally determined project priorities in the MMDA annual development plan. Only the budget itself is reported under this indicator, not disbursements based on the budget.</p> <p>Note: Project priorities that are set by the central government are not included in this measure.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Number of MMDAs	
Disaggregated by: N/A	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Part of linking budgeting and planning is ensuring that plans take budget ceilings into account and that budgets are fully developed to meet planned priorities. This indicator measures the extent to which skills in planning and budgeting and financial management are increasing. Project activities will support improvements in developing those linkages as well as increase in revenue that can support budgeting for local project priorities.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) District-level site visit assessments	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IP site visit assessment reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional):	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio	

reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2014
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
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INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. I.2

SAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 10	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 2: Increased government accountability to better-informed citizens	
Name of Performance Indicator: Corruption Perception Index score (2.2.4-8)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is an aggregate indicator that brings together data from sources that cover the past two years. The CPI is calculated using data from a number of sources by independent institutions. All sources measure the overall extent of corruption (frequency and/or size of bribes) in the public and political sectors, and all sources provide a ranking of countries, i.e., include an assessment of multiple countries.</p>	
<p>Unit of Measure: Number. Score on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI). The CPI is an aggregate indicator that brings together independent sources to measure the extent of corruption (frequency and/or size of bribes). Multiple sources are used in each country (in 2010, 13 sources were available from 10 institutions, from country experts, both residents and non-residents, and business leaders). The scale is 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest possible score and 10 the highest. The methodology for each CPI differs each year. For 2010's CPI methodology, see: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010/in_detail#4.</p>	
Disaggregated by: None	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The prevalence of corruption undermines development in a variety of ways: by eroding public confidence in state officials, squandering scarce resources, distorting or stifling competition, and discouraging investment, among other reasons. Petty corruption (lower level, administrative corruption) creates bureaucratic disincentives for increasing transparency, undermines accountability and responsiveness, and generally fosters more leakage and waste, undermining public sector effectiveness.</p> <p>This indicator is intended to inform a broad range of stakeholders about general trends, most likely to be used for planning and budgeting of assistance, rather than for monitoring or evaluation.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: Transparency International. Refer to http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi .	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office will directly access the Transparency International website to collect data.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): N/A	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): N/A	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): N/A	
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): The indicator captures meta-level results, so it is difficult to attribute changes in the score directly to U.S. assistance. U.S. contribution to changes in the score is more likely. Much of the data used in this indicator is subjective, based on perceptions rather than objective data.</p>	

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 11	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 2: Increased government accountability to better-informed citizens	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of local mechanisms supported with USG assistance for citizens to engage their sub-national government	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Local mechanisms may include, but are not limited to public hearings, open meetings, online resources (such as websites), report cards, citizen review boards, and (annual) grants to civil society organizations (CSOs) and aim to foster civic engagement of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), radio call-in programs and other public platforms for citizens to engage their local governments. Each mechanism should be counted only once and not the number of times the mechanism is used.	
Unit of Measure: Number of local mechanisms.	
Disaggregated by: N/A	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): USAID/Ghana will utilize these local mechanisms as the primary tools to promote citizen engagement and participation with local governments in planning and other decision-making processes (outside of the training provided to foster participation). The mechanisms will be used by CSOs, MMDAs or both.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) performance reports. It is important that IPs track and document the introduction of these mechanisms as they are introduced to each district.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IPs will prepare performance reports detailing the number of local mechanisms supported.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Ghana DRG Office Local Governance and Decentralization Project Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana DRG Office Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms Project Chief of Party; USAID/Ghana DRG Office Anti-corruption Project COP	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	

BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 12

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance

IR 2: Increased government accountability to better-informed citizens

Sub-IR 1.2.1: Increased capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate on behalf of citizens for improved government services

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of USG-assisted civil society organizations (CSOs) that demonstrate an improvement in conducting advocacy campaigns

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): An advocacy campaign is defined as a specific public action intended to develop, influence, or reform public policy in response to an identified issue of public concern related to service delivery, anticorruption and the improvement of accountability mechanisms in government institutions and processes. The design and implementation of these campaigns incorporate and encourage public participation in problem identification and analysis, development of policy briefs, and the tracking of responsive actions of local authorities to the submitted policy briefs. To be counted, a civil society organization (CSO) should develop advocacy campaigns that explicitly identify strengthening, promoting, or increasing public participation as one of its objectives, and should be intended to achieve a quantifiable increase or qualitative improvement in civic participation at the local or national level. To demonstrate improvements in conducting advocacy campaigns, CSOs must be able to create issue-based citizen engagement platforms; develop and send policy briefs to responsible government institutions; and/or track feedback and contribute to increasing public participation in public policy development.

Unit of Measure: Number of CSOs

Disaggregated by: N/A

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator measures the output of USG assistance that seeks to build the necessary or enabling conditions for the achievement of long-term, sustainable progress toward more inclusive civic processes that lead to increased citizen accountability and contribution to policy decision-making that better reflects the needs and interests of all citizens. In addition, these advocacy campaigns are a contributing factor to long-term progress towards increasing inclusive democratic processes.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) analysis.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IP performance reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Ghana DRG Office Anti-Corruption Contractor Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana DRG Office Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms Contractor COP

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 13

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance

IR 2: Increased government accountability to better-informed citizens

Sub-IR 1.2.1: Increased capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate on behalf of citizens for improved government services

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of civil society organization (CSO) advocacy campaigns supported with USG assistance

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Advocacy campaigns should be understood as a means for individuals, constituencies, and/or organizations to shape public agendas, change public policies, and influence other processes that impact public life. Advocacy campaigns do not involve one march, meeting or poster activities, but a series of strategic, interconnected and integrated activities designed to achieve a goal. Advocacy campaigns may include a wide range of activities, such as: lobbying, public interest litigation, letter writing campaigns, and so forth. Advocacy campaigns must:

- Be strategic (deliberate, persuasive, and action-oriented),
- Be targeted with specific objectives,
- Involve a set of sustainable actions to build and direct pressure, and
- Involve alliance building.

Successful advocacy campaigns result in exchanges of ideas and change.

Unit of Measure: Number of advocacy campaigns

Disaggregated by: N/A

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Advocacy interventions are essential aspects of democratic policy making, citizen participation, and oversight of all branches of government. These interventions play an important role in determining social justice, political and civil liberties, and in giving voice to citizens and historically marginalized groups. At its best, advocacy expresses the power of an individual, constituency, or organization to shape public agendas and change public policies. As part of a broader civil society strategy, advocacy-oriented action goes beyond specific objectives (e.g., raising the minimum wage) to providing the means to mobilize society, ideas, and resources in an effort to bring about democratic change and/or its consolidation. It is a critical means for citizens to express their needs and concerns to government.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) performance reports.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IPs will prepare performance reports detailing the advocacy campaigns supported.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Ghana DRG Office Anti-Corruption Contractor Chief of Party, 2) USAID/Ghana DRG Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms Contractor Chief of Party

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 14	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 2: Increased government accountability to better-informed citizens	
Sub-IR 1.2.2: Strengthened CSO and National Audit Authority oversight of government services	
Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of local governments audited on an annual basis as reported by the central government auditing body (2.2.3-8)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 2.2.3 Local Government and decentralization	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Local governments refer to subnational entities administratively responsible for a specific subarea within the nation's territory, including their departments and divisions. Sub-national entities may be at the state, regional, district or municipal level. Audits refer to independent performance and/or financial reviews of local governments conducted by an authorized public or accredited private auditing body.</p> <p>The percentage of local governments audited is more valuable than the number, given that the overall number of sub-national entities tends to change frequently (and therefore will need to be continually verified). Numerator: Number of local governments audited as reported by the national auditing body. Denominator: Total number of local government entities as reported by the national auditing body.</p> <p>USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: The Ghana Audit Service is a constitutional body under the direction of the Auditor General that is mandated to audit the public accounts of Ghana and all public offices including Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and public corporations and organizations. It was established by an act of and reports to the Parliament. The Audit Service is therefore the monitoring and accountability organ of the state, and the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) of Ghana. This indicator counts two types of audits: financial audits and performance audits. A financial audit, or more accurately, an audit of financial statements, is the review of the financial statements of an MMDA and results in the publication of an independent opinion on whether or not those financial statements are relevant, accurate, complete, and fairly presented. Performance audits refer to an examination of a program, function, operation or the management systems and procedures of an MMDA to assess whether the entity is achieving economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the employment of available resources. The examination is objective and systematic, generally using structured and professionally adopted methodologies.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Percentage	
Disaggregated by: Audit type (Financial, Performance)	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The auditing of sub-national entities reflects an interest in independent performance review and the existence of intra-governmental oversight mechanisms. The extent to which the central government's auditing body is involved in or inventorying these reviews also reflects the overall relationship between national and sub-national entities. While decentralization has many merits such as improving responsiveness, fostering greater accountability and creating competition among sub-national entities to meet citizen preferences, the existence of vertical accountability, or the accountability of sub-national entities to national government structures, provides a further check on local government performance and an incentive to reduce waste and corruption.</p> <p>Reporting and accountability of funds spent; increased vertical accountability may inform budget planning and program strategy.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: National Audit Authority (NAA). Data will be provided upon official request to the NAA.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) will work in collaboration with the NAA in acquiring needed data.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana DRG Office Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms Contractor Chief of Party (COP) and, if necessary, the IP will work in collaboration with the NAA for assistance in acquiring needed data.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): The central government may have political incentives for manipulating the data. This might be mitigated by periodic or random verification that sub-national entities have received audits and that the findings were transmitted to the central auditing body.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2014
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013
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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 15	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 2: Increased government accountability to better-informed citizens	
Sub-IR 1.2.2: Strengthened CSO and National Audit Authority oversight of government services	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of USG-assisted civil society organizations (CSOs) that strengthen citizen oversight of government services	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: In order to qualify as a civil society organization (CSO) that strengthens citizen oversight of government services, a CSO must provide support to citizens and/or civic organizations to exercise oversight of public service delivery. Oversight actions may include, but are not limited to citizen report cards; public hearings; formal question and answer sessions; and/or written inquiries regarding an executive branch program, decision or action.	
Unit of Measure: Number of CSOs	
Disaggregated by: None	
Rationale or Management Utility <i>(optional)</i> : This measure captures more than one democracy and governance outcome. It implies CSOs have or will have the capacity to substantively facilitate the participation of citizens in assessing government performance in service delivery, thus enhancing oversight of the government functions, and ensuring sound management and adequate infrastructure. Civil society participation in the oversight of government functions is meant to improve the transparency and accountability of government institutions and officials. Oversight actions by citizens signify efforts by the public to hold the executive branch accountable: a key function of democratic governments and a key component of a system of democratic checks and balances.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) performance reports.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IPs will prepare performance reports detailing CSOs actions that contribute to strengthened citizen oversight of government services.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID <i>(optional)</i> : 1) USAID/Ghana DRG Office Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms Contractor Chief of Party, 2) USAID/Ghana DRG Office Anti-Corruption Contractor Chief of Party.	
Location of Data Storage <i>(optional)</i> :	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments <i>(optional)</i> : See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance <i>(optional)</i> : Indicator does not provide information regarding the specific types of activities implemented, or results achieved in exercising oversight of service delivery.	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :	
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :	

Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 16	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 2: Increased government accountability to better-informed citizens	
Sub-IR 1.2.3: Strengthened anti-corruption and accountability efforts	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of people affiliated with non-governmental organizations receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training (2.2.4-5)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Training is defined as in-service technical training for individuals affiliated with non-governmental organizations. Anti-corruption training is defined as skill or knowledge transfer intended to reduce corruption or leakage in public administration (for example public expenditure tracking or ethics training). The training must follow a documented curriculum with stated learning objectives and/or expected competencies for the trainees.</p> <p>USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: For short course completion, full attendance is mandatory. For longer courses, pre- and post-training testing may be used to ensure competency was achieved.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals	
Disaggregated by: Sex (Female/Male)	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Non-state actors play a key role in discovering fraud, waste or abuse in public administration. While public systems can provide checks and safeguards against waste, fraud and abuse, individuals outside of government can deter corruption by monitoring performance and serving in a watchdog role. In order to perform that function, individuals affiliated with non-governmental organizations must have the skills and understanding of public financial management to be able to uncover abuse and use it effectively to hold public officials accountable.</p> <p>Helps identify USG's human capital investment to combat corruption and can inform the need to increase or decrease assistance in that area.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) detailed course curriculum and attendance sheets.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IP will prepare performance reports detailing anti-corruption training efforts.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana DRG Office Anti-Corruption Contractor Chief of Party (COP)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Attendance sheets and curriculum do not indicate knowledge transfer. Also, the number of individuals trained does not account for differences in quality or length of training provided.	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	

Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
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INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. I.3

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 17	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 1.3: Strengthened election institutions and processes	
Name of Performance Indicator: <i>Freedom in the World</i> Political Rights sub-score for electoral process (2.3.2-13)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: "Electoral process" is a sub-element of the Political Rights component of Freedom House's Freedom in the World survey. The three main questions used to determine the sub-score for Electoral Process are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the head of government or other chief national authority elected through free and fair elections? • Are the national legislative representatives elected through free and fair elections? • Are the electoral laws and framework fair? <p>Scores for this measure range from a low of 0 to a perfect score of 12.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Number. A numerical score ranging from 0 to 12 with 12 being best.	
Disaggregated by: None	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator is based on reviews of data and experts' assessments of different aspects of the election process, and changes in the score will indicate an improving or deteriorating election process. Improvements in elections will contribute to long-term improvement in democratic and representative political processes. Changes in score will reflect an improving or deteriorating electoral environment, and help planners determine need and estimate impact. Average improvement in score can demonstrate positive impact of USG assistance, while changes in country scores can be used to determine priorities and better allocate resources. The data from this indicator can be used for both assessing the contribution of USG assistance as well as for planning purposes.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: Freedom House. Refer to: http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world .	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office will directly access the Freedom House website to collect survey data.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): N/A	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): N/A	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): N/A	
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): This indicator is a broad measure that by averaging a number of variables may fail to reflect improvements in some areas and declines in others. Because other assistance providers' activities or other external factors can affect election processes, attributing change to USG programs is difficult. Positive indicators may suggest USG contribution. Report preparation takes a year so data is only available for the previous year.</p>	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	

Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 18

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance

IR 1.3: Strengthened election institutions and processes

Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of citizens reporting trust in the Ghanaian Electoral Commission

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The Afrobarometer is a long-established, independent, and non-partisan research instrument that measures the social, political and economic atmosphere in Africa. Afrobarometer surveys have been conducted in more than thirty African countries and are repeated on a regular cycle. Since the instrument asks a standard set of questions, countries can be systematically compared. Trends in public attitudes are tracked over time. Results are shared with decision makers, policy advocates, civic educators, journalists, researchers, donors and investors, as well as average Africans who wish to become more informed and active citizens.

In Ghana, it is usually conducted every other year with a sample of participants drawn from the national population. Trust in the Ghanaian Electoral Commission is defined as the public's belief that this governmental body will consistently act in accordance with established law and citizen expectations. This measure will include citizen perceptions about the Ghanaian Electoral Commission.

Numerator: Number of individuals surveyed that report, on average, having "A lot" of trust in the above listed institution.

Denominator: Number of total individuals surveyed. All figures are rounded to whole numbers.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: Sex (Female/Male), Numerator/Denominator

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Trust is an important barometer of public satisfaction with government and has implications for electoral credibility and the integrity of public officials and institutions. Low trust creates a political environment that cultivates a mistrust of government's intentions and consequently makes it difficult for public officials to succeed. Data is available every two years from the Afrobarometer survey, however in some instances the conduct and release of the survey report has been delayed as a result of funding constraints. In the event that results are delayed this indicator will be classified as a lag indicator.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Afrobarometer survey. Refer to <http://afrobarometer.org>.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office will directly access the Afrobarometer website to collect survey data.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: 2015 and 2017

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): N/A

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): The information collected through this survey is subjective as it is based on public perceptions of survey respondents, which are representative of the Ghanaian population.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): None.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 19	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 1.3: Strengthened election institutions and processes	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of electoral administration procedures and systems strengthened with USG assistance	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Electoral administration procedures and systems are defined as measures and processes for improving the performance of the Electoral Commission of Ghana; enhancing the quality and efficiency of polling and election results reporting; promoting voter outreach, transparency and electoral security; facilitating the inclusion of women and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the electoral process; and/or advocating for legislative reform to reduce barriers to citizen participation in elections.	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: N/A	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator demonstrates USG support for improving the political and legal environment for credible elections. The indicator does not measure the quality of legislative reform or implementation, but suggests improvements in the electoral process based on assistance provided for strengthening electoral administration and systems. Improving the administrative framework for elections will increase the credibility and legitimacy of the election process; and contribute to the development or maintenance of electoral democracy. It will further increase the transparency of the election process, and contribute to a free, fair and credible election, as well as the development or maintenance of electoral democracy.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) analysis.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana DRG Office Women's Political Participation and 2014 Elections Support Contractor Chief of Party (COP)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2013	

Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 20	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 1.3: Strengthened election institutions and processes	
Sub-IR 1.3.1: Strengthened capacity of Election Commission	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of election observation tools that are implemented with USG assistance	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Election observation tools are defined as quick counts, exit polls, parallel vote tabulation and pre and post-election observation reports. The election observation tools must be implemented appropriately in that they are employed objectively without political or other influences that bias or alter an election outcome; as applicable, the methodology meets international standards; and the implementation of the tool is conducted by or overseen by an independent, civil society organization (CSO).	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: N/A	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Election observation tools will increase the transparency of the election process, and contribute to a free, fair and credible election, as well as the development or maintenance of electoral democracy.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) analysis.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana DRG Office Women's Political Participation and 2014 Elections Support Contractor Chief of Party (COP)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): There are some limitations to validity with respect to exit polls since the honesty of citizens in reporting who they voted for may be questionable.	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2013	

Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 21	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	
IR 1.3: Strengthened election institutions and processes	
Sub-IR 1.3.2: Improved transparency and conduct of elections through CSO observation	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) strengthened that promote electoral reform and/or improvements in the electoral system	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) strengthened implies CSOs benefiting from United States Government (USG) assistance for institutional capacity building targeted at promoting electoral system reform and/or improvements. This may include technical assistance and training with USG assistance in elections procedures and administration. Institutional capacity building can be of any duration and take the form of a USG sponsored event, workshop or seminar. It is required that training follows a documented curriculum with stated objectives and/or expected competencies; all data be sex-disaggregated; and that where possible, training meets national or international standards. Electoral reform/improvements imply actions or activities aimed at improving the legal and administrative framework for credible elections. The indicator does not measure the quality of the framework or its implementation, but suggests improvements in the electoral process based on assistance provided in drafting/amending the framework. Improving the legal and administrative framework for elections will increase the credibility and legitimacy of the election process; and contribute to the development or maintenance of electoral democracy.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Number of CSOs	
Disaggregated by: N/A	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Institutional capacity building for CSOs is intended to increase their capacity to monitor elections effectively, which will lead to improving the overall quality of election administration. Ultimately, this is expected to increase the credibility and legitimacy of the election process and contribute to the development or maintenance of electoral democracy.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) analysis.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana DRG Office IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana DRG Office Women's Political Participation and 2014 Elections Support Contractor Chief of Party (COP)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	

Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 22

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance

IR 1.3: Strengthened election institutions and processes

Sub-IR 1.3.3: Increased participation of women and marginalized groups in election processes

Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of women and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in elected office

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Elected office is defined as appointment to public office a result of the outcome from national-level or local government elections. National-level elections are defined as official electoral processes used to select citizen representatives through the Ghanaian national Parliament. Parliament is the elected body that has authority over national administrative divisions and functions within Ghana's territory. Local government elections are defined as official electoral processes used to select citizen representatives through Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). MMDAs are elected bodies that have authority over sub-national administrative divisions within the nation's territory. **Numerator:** Number of women and PWDs elected to public office. **Denominator:** For local elections – Total number of elected MMDA officials. For national elections – Total number of elected officials to the national assembly (i.e., Parliamentarians).

Unit of Measure: Percentage of women and persons with disability elected.

Disaggregated by: Targeted elected officials (Women, PWDs), Election type (National, Local), Numerator/Denominator

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): In a fair and open democracy, marginalized groups must be able to exercise their fundamental human rights and freedoms, nor have these rights impinged upon due to political, social, religious, sexual, or other identities. This indicator emphasizes the importance of supporting organizations that serve as advocates for marginalized populations so their voice is also heard by policy makers. The long-term goal is that all citizens are able to freely associate, advocate and win elected office, and not only those who belong to the majority. Competitive elections at the national and local levels reflect political accountability of public officials to the general public. While political accountability itself is not a guarantee of improved public sector performance, it does create more incentives for better governance as well as provide the opportunity for local citizens to replace those who fail to meet expectations. USG assistance activities that promote improved government accountability, greater public transparency, increased political party activity and greater citizen participation all contribute to increasing political competition.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Election records maintained by the relevant central election body. (Ghana Electoral Commission)

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) Office implementing partner (IP) will work in collaboration with the Ghana Electoral Commission for assistance in acquiring needed data.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana DRG Office Deputy Office Director

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana DRG Office Women's Political Participation and 2014 Elections Support Contractor Chief of Party (COP) and, if necessary, the IP will work in collaboration with the Ghana Electoral Commission for assistance in acquiring needed data.

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.

Known Data Limitations and Significance <i>(optional)</i> : There is a need for the data to be supplemented with interviews with or surveys of marginalized constituents to determine the extent to which election to political office actually represents genuine effort and not special favors offered to women by virtue of their relationship with more powerful political figures.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana DRG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana DRG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2014
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE NO. 2

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 23	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	
Name of Performance Indicator: Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (4-17)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2015 and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 4 Economic Growth	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: This indicator measures Millennium Development Goal Target 1a. (The MDGs define this level as those living in “extreme poverty.” Although we do not use the word “extreme” in this title, we are referring to the same measure used by the UN for the MDGs.) Halving extreme poverty refers to the period 1990 to 2015. The applicable poverty line has been updated to \$1.25 dollars per person per day, converted into local currency at 2005 “Purchasing Power Parity” (PPP) exchange rates. The use of PPP exchange rates ensures that the poverty line applied in each country has the same real value. Measurement is based on the value of average daily consumption expenditure per person, where food and other items that a household consumes out of its own production are counted as if the household purchased those items at market prices. For example, all members of a household of four people are counted as poor if its average daily consumption expenditures are less than \$5 per day at 2005 PPP after adjusting for local inflation since 2005. The poverty rate is estimated by dividing the measured number of poor people in a sample of households by the total population of the households in the sample.</p> <p>Feed the Future (FTF) will collect expenditure data in order to calculate prevalence of poverty for this indicator, as well as for per capita income (for indicator 4.5-1). FTF will be using an adapted Poverty Assessment Tool (PAT), being developed through EGAT/PR, based on the consumption expenditure methodology of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS). Data for this indicator should be collected either through this adapted PAT or through the LSMS Consumption Expenditure module. This measures the first goal of the Feed the Future Initiative as well as a Millennium Development Goal. It is the purpose of the program. All objectives, program elements and projects are designed to reduce poverty.</p> <p>USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: This measures the proportion of people who live on less than \$1.25 per day. This indicator will be calculated using the real per capita expenditure per day converted from the Ghanaian Cedi (GHS) to 2005 PPP based on the 2005 PPP conversion factor for private consumption for Ghana (0.4476 for Ghana), and adjusted for reported inflation in Ghana during the survey period. Data for this indicator will be collected based on the consumption expenditure methodology of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) adapted to suit the local Ghanaian context. Numerator: Number of people surveyed living on less than \$1.25 per day. Denominator: Total number of people surveyed.</p>	
<p>Unit of Measure: Percent. Please enter these two data points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of people from sample living on <\$1.25/day • Total population of people in zone of influence (ZOI) (i.e., targeted region) 	
<p>Disaggregated by: Household type (Female no Male Adult households (FNM), Male no Female Adult households (MNF), Male and Female Adult households (M&F), and Child no Adults household (CNA)), Rural/Urban, ZOI region (Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East, and Upper West), ZOI stratum (Agriculture and Nutrition/Agriculture), Numerator/Denominator</p>	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public. Given that this indicator measures the first goal of the FTF initiative and the MDG Goal Target 1a, USAID/Ghana will use it as a gauge of the impact of the FTF initiative in Ghana.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
<p>Data Source: The UN already collects this data for the MDGs at the country and regional level and a centrally-funded M&E contractor will collect at the program/sub-national level for targeted areas.</p> <p>Population-based survey (PBS) specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF ZOI.</p>	
<p>Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office M&E Support Contractor will conduct a PBS specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF ZOI.</p>	

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2012), midterm (2015) and endline (2017).
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor Chief of Party (COP)
Location of Data Storage (optional): <i>potential example:</i> USAID/Ghana Public (P) drive: <i>insert path</i> . In addition, the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will retain data accessible to the Mission through an online management information system (MIS).
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected for indicator represents the intended result well. • The Bureau for Food Security (BFS) has developed consumption expenditure modules for collecting poverty data for all missions, standard collection, and methodology. • Data for this indicator is precise for measuring impacts, but only partly attributable to USAID programs. The data can only provide context for tracking performance, which is useful for management decision-making purposes. • The Living Standards Methods Survey of collection and poverty data have been vigorously tested for reliability over the past several years. • Inaccurate respondent recall of food consumption and their values, expenditures and item classification.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will use STATA data analysis and statistical software for analysis, including, as described above, by household type, rural/urban, and region. ZOI results will also be compared to national-level data collected by the UN.
Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator tracking summary tables will be used to present target and actual values. In addition, GIS maps may be generated, if appropriate, to provide a spatial (and, hence, visual) dimension of indicator performance.
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of PBS data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2012
Rationale for Targets (optional): USAID/BFS has recommended a 30% reduction in the prevalence of poverty over the life of FTF in Ghana.
Other Notes (optional): N/A
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes (optional): N/A
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013
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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 24

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
Name of Performance Indicator: Percent change in agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) (4.5-3)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017
Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5 Agriculture Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: The gross domestic product (GDP) or value of all final goods produced by the agricultural sector within a nation in a given year. The definition of agricultural GDP follows the approach used by the UN statistical office in assisting countries to improve their national accounts. Crop output “is the product of output and the unit price at basic prices” ... “less losses and wastes” ... plus the net change in inventories. In general “most countries assign output and its associated costs to the time when the crop is harvested.” Report year on year change in percent (i.e., annual growth rate). Numerator: The annual value of agricultural GDP for the current reporting year minus the annual value of agricultural GDP for the preceding year. Denominator: The agricultural GDP of the preceding year.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Disaggregated by: None
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Agricultural GDP is a key measure of overall agricultural performance. Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. This indicator is primarily contextual to help USAID understand how our programs are impacting the national economic environment. It measures the long-term impact of sustainably generating sustainable agriculture sector growth. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Government of Ghana (GOG) Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) and Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) reports.
Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will collect data from the specified GOG Ministerial reports.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor Chief of Party (COP)
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): 2014
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): This indicator measures our long-term impact of generating sustainable agriculture sector growth.</p> <p>Limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for this indicator will derive from statistics generated by the host governments. Data can be manipulated by host governments; however, USAID is working with other donors and partners to build up agriculture statistic capacity of host governments and much attention will be paid to improving data quality. • This indicator is primarily contextual to help USAID understand how our programs are impacting the national economic environment. • USAID missions are working with host governments to ensure quality and consistent processes for collection and analyses. • Data reporting varies between countries. We are working with host governments to report on an annual basis; however, limitations remain, making timeliness a challenge.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will provide GOG with technical assistance to ensure high data quality.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): Trend analysis.
Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator tracking summary tables will be used to present target and actual values. The M&E Contractor will present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by the Washington-based FTFMS.
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2010
Rationale for Targets (optional): The recommended Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) target is 6% for countries with agricultural GDP of less than 6%, which Ghana qualifies.
Other Notes (optional): N/A
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes (optional): N/A
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 25

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

Name of Performance Indicator: Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (4.5-9)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2015 and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5 Agriculture

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: USG-assisted areas equal the FTF geographic zone of influence in the country. This indicator will measure the expenditures of rural households as a proxy for income, based on the assumption that increased expenditures is strongly correlated to increased income. The data will be sampled and collected in the same areas at the same time for baseline, midterm, and final.

This indicator is a proxy instead of measuring income directly because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income. For example, people are often hesitant to provide true income levels to survey interviewers, plus remembering income over a year is difficult, especially if some forms of income might be taxed or require reporting to government officials (for example remittances).

Expenditures can be obtained in shorter periods of time, or if there is someone in the household who is literate, through data sheets left at the house. This includes expenditures on food stuffs and estimated value of household consumption of items they grew.

FTF will collect expenditure data in order to proxy the change (+/-) in income levels of targeted beneficiaries. Data for this indicator should be collected either through a Living Standards Measurement Survey Consumption Expenditure module or an adapted Poverty Assessment Tools. BFS is supporting the development of adapted PATs, developed through EGAT/PR, based on the consumption expenditure methodology of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS).

Unit of Measure: U.S. dollar

Note: To get USD, convert from local currency at the average exchange rate for the reporting period.

Disaggregated by: Household type (Female no Male Adult households (FNM), Male no Female Adult households (MNF), Male and Female Adult households (M&F), and Child no Adults household (CNA))

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): There is a relationship between increased incomes and improved food security, reduced poverty, and improved nutrition. The usefulness of an income proxy methodology derives from the importance of a change in household income and its impact on the overarching FTF goal of reducing poverty and hunger. Thus, measurement of household income (through this proxy) is one logical choice for monitoring the effects of policies and programs oriented towards accomplishing this goal. Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Population-based survey (PBS) specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF ZOI.

Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office M&E Support Contractor will conduct a PBS specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF ZOI.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2012), midterm (2015) and endline (2017).

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor Chief of Party (COP)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

- Data collected for indicator represents well the intended result

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau for Food Security (BFS) has developed consumption expenditure modules for collecting poverty data for all missions, standard collection, and methodology. • Data for this indicator is precise for measuring impacts, but only partly attributable to USAID programs. Can only provide context for tracking performance, which is useful for management decision-making purposes. • The Living Standards Methods Survey of collection and poverty data has been vigorously tested for reliability over the past several years.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana EG M&E Office Support Contractor will use STATA data analysis and statistical software for analysis, including, as described above, by household type. Additional analysis may include information by rural/urban and region.
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> : Indicator tracking summary tables will be used to present target and actual values. In addition, GIS maps may be generated, if appropriate, to provide a spatial (and, hence, visual) dimension of indicator performance.
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of PBS data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2012
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> : N/A
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator : N/A
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> : N/A
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 26

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

Name of Performance Indicator: Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Score (4.5-19)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2015 and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5 Agriculture

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify and address the constraints that hinder women's full engagement in the agriculture sector. The WEAI is composed of two sub-indexes: the Five Domains of Empowerment sub-index (5DE) measures the empowerment of women in five areas; and the Gender Parity sub-Index (GPI) measures the average level of equality in empowerment of men and women within the household. The WEAI is an aggregate index reported at the population-level and is based on individual-level data on men and women within the same households and data on women living in households with no adult male.

The 5DE sub-index assesses whether women are empowered across the five domains examined in the WEAI. Each domain is weighted equally, as are each of the indicators within a domain. The five domains, their definitions under the WEAI, the corresponding indicators, and their weights for the 5DE are:

Domain (each weighted 1/5 of 5DE sub-index)	Definition of Domain	Indicators	Weight of indicator in 5DE sub-index
Production	Sole or joint decision-making over food and cash-crop farming, livestock, fisheries as well as autonomy in agricultural production	Input in productive decisions	1/10
		Autonomy in production	1/10
Resources	Ownership, access to, and decision-making power over productive resources such as land, livestock, agricultural equipment, consumer durables, and credit	Ownership of assets	1/15
		Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	1/15
		Access to and decisions on credit	1/15
Income	Sole or joint control over income and expenditures	Control over use of income	1/5
Leadership	Membership in economic or social groups and comfort in speaking in public	Group member	1/10
		Speaking in Public	1/10
Time	Allocation of time to productive and domestic tasks and satisfaction with the available time for leisure activities	Workload	1/10
		Leisure	1/10

The 5DE is a measure of empowerment rather than disempowerment. A woman is defined as empowered in the 5DE if she reaches the threshold of empowerment in 80 percent or more of the weighted indicators. For disempowered women, the 5DE also shows the percentage of indicators in which those women meet the threshold of empowerment. The 5DE contributes 90 percent of the weight to the WEAI.

<p>The GPI reflects the percentage of women who are as empowered as the men in their households. It is a relative equality measure that demonstrates the equality in 5DE profiles between the primary adult male and female in each household. In most cases, these are husband and wife, but they can be the primary male and female decision-maker regardless of their relationship to each other. For households that have not achieved gender parity, the GPI shows the gap that needs to be closed for women to reach the same level of empowerment as men. By definition, households without a primary adult male are excluded from this measure, and thus the aggregate WEAI uses the mean GPI value of dual-adult households. The GPI contributes 10 percent of the weight to the WEAI. The 5DE score ranges from zero to one, where higher values indicate greater empowerment. It is constructed using a robust multidimensional methodology known as the Alkire Foster Method (see http://www.ophi.org.uk/research/multidimensional-poverty/alkire-foster-method/ for information on the method). The score has two components. First, it reflects the percentage of women who are empowered (He). Second, it reflects the percentage of domains in which those women who are not yet empowered (Hn) still have adequate achievements (Aa). The 5DE formula is: $5DE = \{He + (Hn \times Aa)\}$, where $He + Hn = 100\%$ and $0 < Aa < 100\%$. The GPI also ranges from zero to one, with higher values indicating greater gender parity, and is constructed with two factors. First, it shows the percentage of women whose empowerment scores are lower than the men's in the household (Hwgp). Second, the GPI shows the percentage shortfall in empowerment scores (IGPI) for those women who do not have gender parity. The overall formula is the product of these two numbers, following the Foster Greer Thorbecke —poverty gap— measure: $GPI = \{1 - (Hwgp \times IGPI)\}$. The WEAI score is computed as a weighted sum of the Zone of Influence-level 5DE and the GPI. Thus, improvements in either the 5DE or GPI will increase the WEAI. The total WEAI score = $0.9 \{He + (Hn \times Aa)\} + 0.1 \{1 - (HGPI \times IGPI)\}$.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure: Number. Please enter these three data points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Score for 5DE sub-index 2. Score for GPI sub-index 3. Total population in Zone of Influence
<p>Disaggregated by: None</p>
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Feed the Future supports the inclusion of poorer and more economically vulnerable populations in economic growth strategies in the agriculture sector in order to have a transformational effect on regional economies and restructure local production, distribution, and consumption patterns for long-term, sustainable development. Because women play a prominent role in agriculture and due to the persistent economic constraints they face, women's empowerment is a main focus of Feed the Future. Empowering women is particularly important to achieving the Feed the Future objective of inclusive agriculture sector growth. The WEAI was developed to track the change in women's empowerment levels that occurs as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future.</p>
<p align="center">PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID</p>
<p>Data Source: Population-based survey (PBS) specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF ZOI. Note: Use the FTF M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future Zone of Influence Indicators.</p>
<p>Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office M&E Support Contractor will conduct a PBS specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF ZOI.</p>
<p>Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2012), midterm (2015) and endline (2017).</p>
<p>Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist</p>
<p>Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor Chief of Party (COP)</p>
<p>Location of Data Storage (optional):</p>
<p align="center">DATA QUALITY ISSUES</p>
<p>Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2015.</p>
<p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.</p>
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):</p>
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):</p>
<p align="center">PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING</p>
<p>Data Analysis (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will use STATA data analysis and statistical software for analysis. Analysis may include information by household type, rural/urban, and region.</p>

Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator tracking summary tables will be used to present target and actual values. In addition, GIS maps may be generated, if appropriate, to provide a spatial (and, hence, visual) dimension of indicator performance.
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of PBS data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2012
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional): N/A
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes (optional): N/A
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.I

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 27	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	
IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains (FTF IR 1.3)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram, or animal of selected product (4.5-4)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5 Agriculture	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: The gross margin is the difference between the total value of sales of the agricultural product (crop, livestock, fish) and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units (hectares of crops, kilograms of fish, number of animals for livestock) in production.</p> <p>Gross margin per hectare, or per animal, or per kilogram of fish for targeted commodities, is a measure of net income for that farm/fishery/livestock-use activity. Input costs included should be those significant input costs that can be easily ascertained. These are likely to be the cash costs. Most likely items are: purchased water, fuel, electricity, seed, feed or fish meal, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, and hired machine/veterinary services. Reporting of current-year results for individuals and firms who have benefited in previous years from this same USG assistance should be included along with current-year results of current beneficiaries. Reporting all data elements (Area, Production, Quantity of Sales, Value of Sales, and Purchased Input Cost) requested is critical to the ability to aggregate results across missions.</p> <p>In addition, a sixth data element – water consumption in cubic meters – can be obtained in order to calculate water productivity (see measurement notes).</p> <p>Non-U.S. Dollars (USD) must be converted to USD for reporting purposes at the time the project is completed, or (for an ongoing project) when reporting results. Missions should use purchasing power parity (PPP) for the current year to complete the currency conversion.</p> <p>USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: Targeted agricultural products for Ghana include maize, rice and soybeans.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Dollars/hectare (Crops)	
Disaggregated by: Crop Commodity (Maize, Rice, Soybean)	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Improving the gross margin of targeted value chains for farming commodities contributes to increasing agricultural GDP, will increase income, and thus directly contribute to the IR of improving production and the goal indicator of reducing poverty. Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public. USAID/Ghana will use the information to measure the productivity of farmer beneficiaries of FTF interventions in Ghana.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
<p>Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.</p> <p>IPs should obtain this data annually (required). Data will be collected through standardized approaches wherein IPs/extension workers collect data quarterly through producer organization meetings using standardized group questionnaire.</p> <p>Note: If the commodity (maize, rice and soybean) is home consumed then the market price received by farmers selling the product is used to value it. Cost includes all purchased inputs, purchased transportation (including fuel), or hired labor, but does not include any imputed value of family or community labor.</p>	
<p>Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.</p> <p>IPs will enter the five data points into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.</p>	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): <i>example for multiple IPs:</i> 1) USAID/Ghana EG Office <i>insert activity name</i> Contractor Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana EG Office <i>insert activity name</i> Contractor COP. Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): February 2013.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): February 2016 for the Mission, but earlier for all new IPs that will report on this indicator.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Implementing Partners will need to be trained on methodology and data collection to ensure integrity. Partners may also seek to inflate numbers throughout the data collection process.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will oversee the development of IP data collection instruments to ensure quality, accuracy, and consistency of collection. USAID Missions should work to develop a precise timeline with each partner to ensure collection is well thought through and submitted in a timely manner.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): Estimates from representative farmer surveys will be presented to the USAID/Ghana EG Office.
Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator data should be presented to the DO team and the Ghana Mission using tables. The EG office M&E Contractor should also present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by USAID Washington. Where possible, the M&E Contractor should use GIS technology to spatially show results of the analysis.
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): Implementing Partners (IPs) should use the value prior to project implementation. For the ZOI, the USAID/Ghana M&E Contractor should conduct a farmer level population-based survey in the effective ZOI to document the gross margins in 2013. The Mission level progress should, therefore, be measured against the ZOI gross margins.
Rationale for Targets (optional): Implementing Partners (IPs) will set targets at their level based on their level of efforts at the farm beneficiary level. The Mission level targets will be the weighted average of all IPs targets.
Other Notes (optional): Indicator data will be presented in the annual PPR, FTFMS, and other bulletins to be published by the EG team and the EG office M&E Contractor.
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 28

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains (FTF IR 1.3)

Sub-IR 2.1.1: Increased Agricultural Productivity (FTF IR 1.1)

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Capacity (Productivity) **Indicator Type:** Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: This indicator measures the area (in hectares) of land or water (for fisheries) first brought under new technology during the current reporting year. Any technology that was first adopted in a previous reporting year should be marked as "Continuing" (see disaggregation notes below). Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (e.g., carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture).

Relevant technologies include:

- Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including biodegradable packaging,
- Biological: New germ plasm (varieties, breeds, etc.) that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; affordable food-based nutritional supplementation such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or improved livestock breeds; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; and livestock health services and products such as vaccines;
- Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides safe storage application and disposal of agricultural chemicals, effluent and wastes, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g., soil organic matter);
- Management and cultural practices: Information technology, conservation agriculture, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning disaster risk strategies in place, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity (e.g., upstream watershed conservation or bio-diesel fueled farm equipment) and/or resilience to climate change including soil and water conservation and management practices (e.g., erosion control, water harvesting, low or no-till); sustainable fishing practices (e.g., ecological fishery reserves, improved fishing gear, establishment of fishery management plans); Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM), and Post-Harvest Handling (PHH) related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices.

Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted. If hectares are under more than one significant improvement, only select the most important in order to avoid double counting.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: To enable USAID/Ghana to accurately count the different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of hectares under improved technology, the following should be taken into consideration when counting the number of hectares and technology types:

1. If a hectare is under more than one improved technology type (e.g., improved seed (crop genetic) and IPM (pest management)), count the hectare under each technology type. In addition, count the hectare under the total with one or more improved technology category (see disaggregated by).
2. If a hectare is under more than one improved technology, some of which continue to be applied from the previous year and some of which were newly applied in the reporting year, count the hectare under the relevant technology type as new or continuing, depending on the technology, and under new for the total w/one improved technology category.

Unit of Measure: Hectares
Disaggregated by: 1) New/Continuing; 2) Technology Type (Crop Genetics, Animal Genetics, Pest Management, Disease Management, Soil-related, Irrigation, Water Management, Post-harvest handling and storage, Processing, Climate Mitigation or Adaptation, Fishing Gear/Technique, Other, Total hectare area with one or more Improved Technologies), 3) Sex (Female/Male)
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Tracks successful adoption of technologies and management practices in an effort to improve agricultural productivity agricultural water productivity, sustainability, and resilience to climate impacts. Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records. IPs will collect this data through interviews of program participants, direct observations of land, and report into program documents. Interview all program participants who have benefited from short-term training on improved technology within the reporting period.
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports. IPs will enter the required data into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana M&E Specialist and EG Office M&E Specialist will be responsible for obtaining indicator data from the USAID/Ghana M&E Contractor
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): The USAID/Ghana M&E Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): December 2012
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): October 2015. However, DQAs will be conducted for new IPs that first begin to start reporting on this indicator beforehand.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator data appropriately represent the outcome of bringing land under improved technologies or management practices; however, those using the data should keep in mind that a program may not increasingly add hectares, but attempt to keep the same hectares under improved practices or allow land to lie fallow. Implementing partners may feel compelled to inflate numbers based on the nature of the indicator and perceived expectations. Data collection processes are often complicated because reporting is based on smallholders' estimations of their landholdings, which may differ in units of measurement, which must be translated to hectares. The precision of their estimations is affected. While implementing partners should attempt to verify the precision of estimations, it is impractical to expect implementing partners to survey and determine each farmer's plot size and check against estimations. Data for this indicator are to be collected using program documents, group surveys, and direct observations. That process should remain consistent throughout the life of the project. Annual reporting of this indicator is appropriate for program and budget decision making.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): Simple number/count of farmers adopting improved technologies
Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator data should be presented to USAID/Ghana Mission using tables. The EG office M&E Contractor should also present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by BFS.

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional): IPs should set targets based on their level of efforts. The USAID/Ghana EG office target should be the aggregate of all IPs' targets.
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 29

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2. 1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains (FTF IR 1.3)

Sub-IR 2.1.1: Increased Agricultural Productivity (FTF IR 1.1)

Name of Performance Indicator: Yield per hectare of selected commodities

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This is the change in yield over time from production processes for targeted value chain crops (including maize, rice, and soybean) per unit of input. This will be measured by metric tons of harvested target crops. USAID/Ghana will calculate yields from two data points: 1) Amount of harvested crop converted to metric tons (Mt), and 2) Crop area converted to hectares (ha).

Unit of Measure: Metric tons/hectare (Mt/ha)

Disaggregated by: Type of crop (Maize, Rice, Soybeans); Sex of farmer; Strata of FTF ZOI (RING and Non-RING)

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This is one of the essential indicators of agricultural development. This indicator will measure productivity at the farmer level, and thus, agriculture growth in Ghana. The USAID/Ghana Mission CDCS DO2 hypothesized that "Increased productivity rather than land expansion has to be the main source of agricultural growth." This indicator will be used, in part, to measure agricultural growth in the FTF Zone of Influence. At the Implementing Partners (IPs) level, the indicator will be used to track the successful adoption of technologies and management practices to improve agricultural productivity per unit area at the beneficiary level. Information will, therefore, be used by the USAID/Ghana to monitor performance and to report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Economic Growth Office to report to the USAID/Ghana Mission Program Office and to BFS in Washington.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.

IPs should obtain this data annually (required). Data will be collected through standardized approaches wherein: IPs should obtain this data through farmer representative surveys using the yield estimation method recommended by USAID/Ghana. Or, IPs/extension workers collect data quarterly through producer organization meetings using standardized group questionnaire.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.

IPs will enter the two data points into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual. Data should be collected using approaches that limit farmer recall as much as possible.

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for September 2014

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

- Indicator data appropriately represent the population for which data is reported to enable for valid conclusions.
- Implementing partners may feel compelled to inflate numbers based on the nature of the indicator and perceived expectations.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection processes are often complicated because reporting is based on smallholders' estimations of their landholdings, which may differ in units of measurement, which must be translated to hectares. The precision of their estimations, may therefore, be affected. • Data for this indicator are to be collected using farmer surveys. Changes in the survey approach may compromise the quality of the data over time. It is, therefore, recommended that the survey process remain consistent throughout the life of the project.
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will oversee the development of IP data collection instruments to ensure quality, accuracy, and consistency of collection. USAID Missions should work to develop a precise timeline with each partner to ensure collection is well thought through and submitted in a timely manner.</p>
<p align="center">PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING</p>
<p>Data Analysis (optional): Estimates from representative farmer surveys will be presented to USAID/Ghana Mission.</p>
<p>Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator data should be presented to USAID/Ghana Mission using tables. The EG office M&E Contractor should also present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by USAID Washington. Where possible, the M&E Contractor should use GIS technology to spatially show results of the analysis.</p>
<p>Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.</p>
<p>Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.</p>
<p align="center">BASELINE AND TARGETS</p>
<p>Baseline Timeframe (optional): Implementing Partners (IPs) should conduct representative baseline surveys of their effective Zones of Influences (ZOI) to document the base data for this indicator. For the entire USAID/Ghana effective ZOI, the USAID/Ghana M&E Contractor should conduct a farmer level population-based survey in the effective ZOI to document the yields in 2013. The Mission level progress should, therefore, be measured against the ZOI gross margins.</p>
<p>Rationale for Targets (optional): Implementing Partners (IPs) will set targets following recommendation from USAID/Ghana. The Mission level targets will be set based on the ZOI baseline and should follow trends in yields in Ghana, and or recommendations from BFS Washington.</p>
<p>Other Notes (optional): Indicator data will be presented in the annual PPR, FTFMS, and other bulletins to be published by the EG team and the EG office M&E Contractor.</p>
<p align="center">CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR</p>
<p>Changes to Indicator:</p>
<p>Other Notes (optional):</p>
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 30

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains (FTF IR 1.3)

Sub-IR 2.1.2: Increased market access (FTF IR 1.2)

Name of Performance Indicator: Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation (4.5.2-23)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Capacity (Productivity) **Indicator Type:** Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: This indicator will collect both volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities for its calculation. The value of incremental sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount agricultural products sold by farm households relative to a base year and can be calculated based on the total quantity/volume (in metric tons) sold of a product (crop, animal, or fish) times the product price in the reporting year minus the total quantity/volume (in metric tons) sold of a product times the crop price in the base year. Except to determine the baseline, re-existing sales should not be counted; only incremental sales facilitated by the project should be counted. Note that quantity of sales is part of the calculation for gross margin under indicator #4.5-4 (Refer to Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram, or animal of selected product) and in many cases this will be the same or similar to the value here.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: In Ghana, the targeted commodities are maize, rice and soybeans. Only count increases in sales attributable to project interventions (FTF investments), i.e., where the project assisted the individual farmer directly. Examples of project assistance could include: improved seeds, better input availability or farming techniques, access to credit, marketing assistance or other activities that benefited farmers.

Unit of Measure:

Volume (tons)

Value (USD)

From these 2 data points, system will calculate incremental sales automatically:

$$[\text{Volume (in metric tons) sold} \times \text{Crop price in previous year}] - [\text{Volume (in metric tons) sold} \times \text{Crop Price in base year}] = \text{Value of incremental sales in current year}$$

Note: Convert local currency to US dollars at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period.

Disaggregated by: Commodity Type (Maize, Rice, and Soybeans), Sex of Farmer (beneficiary)

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities is a measure of the competitiveness of those smallholders. This measurement also helps track access to markets and progress toward commercialization by subsistence and semi-subsistence smallholders. Improving markets will contribute to the Key Objective of increased agricultural productivity and production, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus achieve the goal. Lower level indicators help set the stage to allow markets and trade to expand.

Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public. Indicator will also be used for decision making.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.

IPs should collect data directly from farmers (through a farmer survey where the IPs target beneficiaries are more than 500) and, in some cases, cross-checked with recorded sales data by farmer's associations. Data for this indicator can also be obtained from the Gross Margin indicator data.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.

IPs will enter needed data into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): <i>example for multiple IPs:</i> 1) USAID/Ghana EG Office <i>insert activity name</i> Contractor Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana EG Office <i>insert activity name</i> Contractor COP. Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): February 2013
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): February 2016
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator accurately represents the intended outcome of increasing sales of USG assisted smallholders. • Implementing partners may inflate numbers. • Data for this indicator should be analyzed with the understanding that numerous variables beyond implementing partners control could affect the price and volume of products sold by smallholders. Data is useful for decision-making, but must be contextualized to be understood. • Collection processes for this indicator are standard and should not imperil the reliability of data. • Annual reporting is adequate for decisions making purposes.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will oversee the development of IP data collection instruments to ensure quality, accuracy, and consistency of collection. USAID Missions should work to develop a precise timeline with each partner to ensure collection is well thought through and submitted in a timely manner.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): Estimates from data collection processes will be presented to USAID/Ghana Mission.
Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator data will be presented to the EG team and the Ghana Mission using tables. The EG office M&E Contractor will also present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by USAID Washington. Where possible, the M&E Contractor will use GIS technology to spatially present results of the analysis.
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): For ongoing programs, baseline data should be the indicator results from FY2010 reporting. All new programs should use their first year indicator results as the baseline data.
Rationale for Targets (optional): Implementing Partners (IPs) will set targets based on their level of efforts. The USAID/Ghana EG office target will be the aggregate of all IPs' targets.
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
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INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.2

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 31
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated
DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
IR 2.2: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment (FTF IR 1.3)
Name of Performance Indicator: Area entered into a land bank for commercial agribusiness as a result of USG assistance
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s):
Unit of Measure: Number of hectares (Ha)
Disaggregated by: None
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): example for multiple IPs: 1) USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor COP. Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes *(optional)*:

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013

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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 32	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	
IR 2.2: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment (FTF IR 1.3)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of firms using model land-access land agreements as a result of USG assistance	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	
Unit of Measure: Number of firms	
Disaggregated by: None	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2014	
Rationale for Targets (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013	

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 33

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.2: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment (FTF IR 1.3)

Name of Performance Indicator: Value of new private sector investments in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future (FTF) implementation (4.5.2-38)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Capacity (Productivity) **Indicator Type:** Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, and so forth. The “food chain” includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets. “Private sector” includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in for-profit agricultural activity. “Leveraged by FTF implementation” indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the FTF initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award. New investment means investment made during the reporting year.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: USAID/Ghana will count all investments made by private, for-profit entities, including farmers, as counterpart funding for grants received from USG resources, investments by value chain actors (farmers, input dealers, aggregators, processors, buyers, financial institutions and processors) to the value chains of maize, rice and soybean and of which was facilitated by FTF implementation.

Non-U.S. Dollars (USD) must be converted to USD for reporting purposes at the time the project is completed, or (for an ongoing project) when reporting results. Missions should use purchasing power parity (PPP) for the current year to complete the currency conversion.

Unit of Measure: U.S. Dollars

Disaggregated by: None

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the FTF goal to “Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger.” Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public. OUs can use the data to inform program decision making.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records. IPs will collect this data via surveys or interviews with private sector firms.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports. IPs will enter the five data points into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): February 2013
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): February 2016
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for this indicator accurately reflects the intended result of increased private sector investment. • Partners may seek to inflate numbers in the data collection and reporting process. • Decision makers should be aware that other factors encourage/discourage investment when using this indicator to track performance of implementing partners. • It should be contextualized in the country's situation.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): Sum of private sector investments made within the reporting period and converted to USD.
Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator data should be presented to USAID/Ghana Mission using tables. The EG office M&E Contractor should also present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by BFS
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): The baseline for this indicator should be set at zero (0) for all USAID/Ghana EG Office-funded activities.
Rationale for Targets (optional): Implementing Partners (IPs) should set targets based on their level of engagement with the private sector firms/actors. The USAID/Ghana EG Office target will be the aggregate of all IP targets.
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 34

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.2: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment (FTF IR 1.3)

Sub-IR 2.2.1: Improved policies to support sustainable agriculture sector growth

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in development, passed, or being implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.5.1-24)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** These are 5 different indicators, each measuring a successive stage in the progression from analysis to implementation. Number of agricultural enabling environment policies/ regulations/ administrative procedures in the areas of agricultural resource, food, market standards and regulation, public investment, natural resource or water management and climate change adaptation/mitigation as it relates to agriculture that:

Stage 1: ...underwent the first stage of the policy reform process i.e., analysis (review of existing policy/ regulation/ administrative procedure and/or proposal of new policy/ regulations/ administrative procedures).

Stage 2: ...underwent the second stage of the policy reform process. The second stage includes public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy/ regulation/ administrative procedure.

Stage 3: ... underwent the third stage of the policy reform process (policies were presented for legislation/decreed to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture.)

Stage 4: ...underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (official approval (legislation/decreed) of new or revised policy / regulation/ administrative procedure by relevant authority).

Stage 5: ...completed the policy reform process (implementation of new or revised policy/ regulation/ administrative procedure by relevant authority).

Please count the highest stage completed during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by:

1. Stage of policy/regulation/administrative procedure

- Stage 1: Analyzed
- Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation
- Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decreed
- Stage 4: Passed/approved
- Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun

2. Sector of the policy:

- Inputs (e.g., seed, fertilizer)
- Outputs (e.g., maize, rice and soybean)
- Macroeconomic (e.g., exchange rate)
- Agricultural sector-wide (e.g., wage rate for agricultural labor)
- Research, extension, information, and other public service
- Food security/vulnerable (e.g., safety net)
- Climate change adaptation or natural resource management (NRM) (agriculture-related)

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The indicator measures the number of policies/ regulations/ administrative procedures in the various stages of progress towards an enhanced enabling environment for agriculture whose sub-elements are specific policy

sectors. This indicator is easily aggregated upward from all operating units. Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records. IPs, whose activities target policy reform, will report on this indicator based on their engagement with Government of Ghana (GOG) Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs) in policy reform.
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports. IPs will enter needed data into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): November 2012
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): October 2015
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Data for this indicator clearly represent the intended results of supporting policy reform. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USAID/Ghana will closely assess reported values against indicator definitions of the five stages and periodically review data collection process to ensure accurate reporting. Data are useful to track performance of implementing partners working on policy reform; however, the outcomes for this indicator are greatly dependent on host country will and processes. Decision-makers should look at country context when using data for performance decisions. The definition for this indicator has been clearly operationalized, enabling implementing partners and USAID/Ghana to easily determine between stages. These definitions will remain consistent over collection periods. Process for data collection is simple and not time consuming. Annual reporting allows Mission to use data for annual portfolio reviews.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): Simple number/count of stage at which each policy/regulation/administrative procedure is at.
Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator data will be presented to USAID/Ghana Mission using tables. The EG office M&E Contractor will also present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by BFS
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): Baseline target for all new programs should be set at zero (0). Baseline for all ongoing projects that previously collected data on this indicator should use their 2010 results as the baseline. For all other ongoing projects that did not previously collect data on this indicator, set your target to zero (0). No IP should leave the baseline column as blank.

Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> : Implementing Partners (IPs) should set targets based on their level of efforts. The USAID/Ghana EG office target will be the aggregate of all IPs' targets.
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 35	
Goal:	Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated
DO 2:	Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
IR 2.2:	Improved enabling environment for private sector investment
IR 2.2.2:	Improved execution of private sector investment policies (FTF IR 1.3.2)
Name of Performance Indicator:	Number of public-private partnerships (PPPs) closed in spell out SADA zone as a result of USG assistance
Performance Plan and Report Indicator:	Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013 , 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017
Foreign Assistance Framework:	N/A Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	
Unit of Measure:	Number of PPPs
Disaggregated by:	ZOI region (Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East, and Upper West)
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source:	USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.
Method of Data Acquisition:	USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports. IPs will enter the required data into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition:	Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:	USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional):	USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	See above.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional):	The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional):	The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional):	2014
Rationale for Targets (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	

Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 36	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	
IR 2.2: Improved enabling environment for private sector investment	
IR 2.2.2: Improved execution of private sector investment policies (FTF IR 1.3.2)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Total value of private sector participation in public-private partnerships (PPPs) as a result of USG assistance	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	
Unit of Measure: U.S. Dollars	
Disaggregated by: ZOI region (Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East, and Upper West)	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports. IPs will enter needed data points into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional):	
Rationale for Targets (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	

Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 37

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.2: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment (FTF IR 1.3)

Sub-IR 2.2.3: Increased access to credit

Name of Performance Indicator: Value of agricultural and rural loans (4.5.2-29)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Capacity (Productivity) **Indicator Type:** Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: This indicator adds loans made (i.e., disbursed during the reporting year as a result of USG assistance) to producers (farmers, fishers, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, as well as loans to MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain as a result of USG assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g., in process, but not yet available to the recipient). The loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO.

Unit of Measure: U.S. Dollars

Note: Convert local currency to U.S. dollars at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period.

Disaggregated by:

1. Sex of loan recipient: Male, Female and Joint loan recipient (where sex of loan recipient is not available)
2. Type of loan recipient: Producers, local traders/assemblers, wholesales/processors, Other type of loan recipient

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Making more financial loans shows that there is improved access to business development and financial services. This in turn will help expand markets and trade (and ought to also contribute to IR1's expanding agricultural productivity) which will help achieve the key objective of inclusive (the MSMEs) agriculture sector growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn this contributes to both goals of reducing poverty and hunger.

Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public. OUs will also be able to use data for programmatic decision-making.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.

IPs will enter the two data points into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office **insert activity name** Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): February 2013.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): January 2016.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Data accurately represent the intended result of increasing microfinance opportunities to producers.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missions should track data quality through assessments to ensure that numbers are accurate. • This indicator is sufficiently precise. • Data collection processes should be consistent and will not change. • Annually reporting is appropriate for reporting purposes.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> : USAID/Ghana Mission will conduct regular indicator results verification to ensure reporting is accurate as possible.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> : Sum of loans disbursed to loan recipients during the reporting period and converted to USD.
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> : Indicator data will be presented to USAID/Ghana Mission using tables. The EG office M&E Contractor will also present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by BFS.
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : The baseline for this indicator should be set at zero (0) for all new programs. For all ongoing projects that previously tracked indicator data, the FY2010 results should be used the baseline.
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> : Implementing Partners (IPs) should set targets based on their level of engagement with financial institutions/actors. The USAID/Ghana EG office target will be the aggregate of all IPs' targets.
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 38

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.2: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment (FTF IR 1.3)

Sub-IR 2.2.3: Increased access to credit

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access bank loans (4.5.2-30)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Capacity (Productivity) **Indicator Type:** Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** Total number of micro (1-5) small (6-50) and medium (51-100) (parenthesis = number of employees) enterprises (MSMEs). Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the previous month. To be counted an MSME must have received USG assistance and have accessed bank loans or private equity. USG assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan or other equity (e.g., an in-kind loan such as a tractor, plow or other equipment given as a loan). A bank is any registered financial institution including micro-finance institutions, commercial banks, and any other financial institution that makes loans. Loans could be given by informal lenders and in-kind lenders of equipment or other inputs (e.g., fertilizer, seeds) transport or food with repayment being in cash or in kind. Lenders do not have to be formalized or registered.

The indicator does not measure the value of the loans, but the number of MSMEs who received USG assistance and accessed loans. Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by:

1. Sex of owner of MSME: Male owners, female owners and jointly-held MSMEs owners
2. Size of MSME: Micro enterprise (1-5 employees), Small enterprise (6-50 employees), and Medium enterprise (51-100 employees)

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The lack of access to financial capital is frequently cited as a major impediment to the development of MSMEs, thus helping MSMEs access finances is likely to increase investment and the value of output (production in the case of farmers, value added for agricultural processing). This will directly contribute to the expansion of markets, increased agricultural productivity, and the reduction of poverty.

Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/BFS) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders. Data will be used mostly by the Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management to report to the Department of State, OMB, Congress, nongovernmental stakeholders, and the public. OUs will also be able to use indicator data for programmatic decision-making.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.

IPs will enter the two data points into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office **insert activity name** Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): February 2013.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): January 2016.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Data accurately represent the intended result of increasing microfinance opportunities to producers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missions should track data quality through assessments to ensure that numbers are accurate. • This indicator is sufficiently precise • Data collection processes should be consistent and will not change • Annually reporting is appropriate for reporting purposes.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): Number of MSMEs who were assisted to access loans presented in tables to meet the levels of disaggregation required.
Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator data should be presented to USAID/Ghana Mission using tables. The EG office M&E Contractor should also present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by BFS.
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): For new projects, baseline is 0. For all on-going projects that previously collected data on this indicator, use the FY2010 results as the baseline
Rationale for Targets (optional): Implementing Partners (IPs) should set targets based on their level of efforts. The USAID/Ghana EG office target will be the aggregate of all IPs' targets.
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.3

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 39	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	
IR 2.3: Improved resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reduced under-nutrition (FTF IR 2)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age (3.1.9-11)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2012, 2015, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.9 Nutrition	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that is a reflection of chronic malnutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months (i.e., under five years) who are stunted, as defined by a height for age Z score < -2. Children with a height for age Z score < -2 and ≥ -3 are classified as moderately stunted. Children with a height for age Z score < -3 are classified as severely stunted. This indicator will be a measurement of any stunting, i.e., both moderate and severe stunting combined. While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0-6 months and most stunting occurs in the -9-23 month range (1,000 days), this indicator data will still be reported for all children under 5 to align with the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and to capture the impact of interventions over time.</p> <p>The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-59 months surveyed with a height for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0-59 months surveyed with height for age Z score data.</p>	
<p>Unit of Measure: Percentage</p> <p>The following two data points are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent of children 0-59 months of age stunted 2. Total population of children 0-59 months of age in the effective zone of influence <p>Note: In order to ensure that extreme measures do not distort estimation of prevalence rates, WHO has provided guidelines on the definition of extreme z-scores. For stunting, when the z-score for a child is greater than 6 or smaller than -6, such observations are excluded from the analysis. In all estimation of stunting, this should be taken note of.</p>	
Disaggregated by: Sex of child (Prevalence in male children, and prevalence in female children)	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under five years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to prolonged exposure to an inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly 0-23 months, is important because linear growth deficits accrued early in life are associated with cognitive impairments, poor educational performance and decreased work productivity among adults. Better nutrition leads to increased cognitive and physical abilities, thus improving individual productivity in general, including improved agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Reducing undernutrition by a measurement of underweight, stunting, child's anemia or maternal anemia is the overall goal of both Feed the Future (FTF) and the Global Health Initiative (GHI).</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: Population-based survey (PBS) specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF zone of influence (ZOI). Note: Use the FTF M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future Zone of Influence Indicators.	
Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office M&E Support Contractor will conduct a PBS specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF ZOI.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2012), midterm (2015) and endline (2017).	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor Chief of Party	

(COP).
Location of Data Storage <i>(optional)</i> :
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s) : Planned for 2015.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments <i>(optional)</i> : See above.
Known Data Limitations and Significance <i>(optional)</i> : Accurate measurement of children under 5 that are stunted is key. The measuring instruments such as scales can provide inaccurate measurement if good ones are not used. Recall of ages of children is always a problem among rural and illiterate parents. Ages for children might not be accurate.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> : UNICEF approved SECA scales should be obtained from in-country UNICEF agencies for anthropometric measurement. Ages of target children should be obtained from children health cards or triangulated with Mothers and other adults in the household.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> : The M&E Contractor will estimate the prevalence of stunting using the STATA software, and following guidance provided by BFS. Population weighting will be applied during analysis.
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> : Indicator data will be presented to USAID/Ghana using tables. The M&E Contractor will present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by BFS Washington. The indicator results will also be presented using GIS maps to provide the spatial dimension of the indicator results to stakeholders. The results will also be compared with National statistics from the UN agencies and other internationally accepted statistics about Ghana and the effective ZOI to provide context to the Ghana situation.
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2012
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> : The BFS has recommended a 20% reduction over the life of FTF in Ghana. Target at midterm (2015) will be 31.75%, and 28.86% at endline (2017)reporting.
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013
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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 40

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.3: Improved resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reduced under-nutrition (FTF IR 2)

Name of Performance Indicator: Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months (3.1.9-14)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014 and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.9 Nutrition

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** Anemia is measured by hemoglobin concentration in the blood and, for this indicator, is collected among children 6-59 months. Children with a hemoglobin concentration less than 11g/dl are classified as anemic. The numerator for this indicator is the total number of anemic children 6-59 months surveyed. The denominator is the total number of children 6-59 months surveyed with hemoglobin data.

Note that a similar indicator exists to measure anemia as associated with malaria. Although it may be difficult to determine whether a child's anemia is being caused by malaria or nutritional factors, report results under this indicator when measuring as part of a nutrition-related intervention and report results when measuring as part of a malaria-related intervention.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: Prevalence in male children, prevalence in female children.

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator highlights the importance of micronutrient nutrition (iron status, in particular) for child health and development. Child anemia is associated with adverse consequences for child growth and development, including increased morbidity and impaired cognitive development.

Reducing undernutrition by a measurement of underweight, stunting, child's anemia or maternal anemia is the overall goal of both FTF and the Global Health Initiative (GHI).

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Population-based, national, household survey. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2014. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2017. Refer to www.measuredhs.com, www.childinfo.org, and www.malariasurveys.org.

Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor and USAID/Ghana-funded UNICEF will provide survey data to the USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO).

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: DHS, 2014. MICS, 2017.

The timeframe for these surveys in any given country will be different. The DHS is implemented every 5 years, the MICS every 3 years, and the MICS does not always include mortality data. These surveys are not conducted on an annual basis in any given country so reporting on this indicator for a specific country can only be done when the above surveys are scheduled, which could be every 3-5 years.

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator.

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor (DHS), 2) USAID/Ghana –funded UNICEF (MICS)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): These surveys are not conducted annually in any specific country, so data may not be available at the optimal intervals for evaluation. For further limitations on this indicator and the methods used to collect this information, refer to the three survey websites listed above.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : Missions will report on most recent DHS. This will vary by country. A compilation of nutrition specific indicators updated in 2010 can be found at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADT413.pdf
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 41

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.3: Improved resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reduced under-nutrition (FTF IR 2)

Name of Performance Indicator: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (3.1.9-16)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2012, 2015, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.9 Nutrition

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Underweight children is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight for age Z score < -2. The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-59 months surveyed with a weight for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0-59 months surveyed with valid weight for age Z score data.

A reduction in the value of the indicator means a reduction in the proportion of children 0-59 months who are underweight, an indication of better nutritional status of children 0-59 months in the effective Zone of influence (ZOI) in Ghana.

Unit of Measure: Percentage.

The following two data points are required:

1. Percent of children 0-59 months of age underweight
2. Total population of children 0-59 months of age in the effective zone of influence

Note: In order to ensure that extreme measures do not distort estimation of prevalence rates, WHO has provided guidelines on the definition of extreme z-scores. For stunting, when the z-score for a child is greater than 5 or smaller than -6, such observations are excluded from the analysis. In all estimation of stunting, this should be taken note of.

Disaggregated by: Sex of children: Prevalence in male children, and prevalence in female children.

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under five is the goal of the Feed the Future Initiative (FTF). The prevalence of underweight children is also an indicator to monitor the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 "Halving the number of people who are hungry." Monitoring the prevalence of underweight children 0-59 months therefore allows the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and its partners to show the contribution of FTF and Global Health Initiative (GHI) programs to the Millennium Development Goal.

Reducing undernutrition by a measurement of underweight, stunting, child's anemia or maternal anemia is the overall goal of both FTF and GHI.

Same indicator statement is used to measure Health performance indicator No. 51.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Population-based survey (PBS) specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF ZOI.

Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office M&E Support Contractor will conduct a PBS specific to the USAID/Ghana FTF ZOI.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2012), midterm (2015) and endline (2017).

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist.

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor Chief of Party (COP).

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2015. While no DQA has been conducted data for the baseline was reviewed extensively by staff of BFS Washington and the M&E Contractor University Partnership.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Accurate measurement of children under 5 that are underweight is key. The measuring instruments such as scales can provide inaccurate measurement if good ones are not used. Recall of ages of children is always a problem among rural and illiterate parents. Ages for children might not be accurate.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): UNICEF approved SECA scales should be obtained from in-country UNICEF agencies for anthropometric measurement. Ages of target children should be obtained from children health cards or triangulated with Mothers and other adults in the household.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): The M&E Contractor will estimate the prevalence of underweight using the STATA software, and following guidance provided by BFS. Population weighting will be applied during analysis
Presentation of Data (optional): Indicator data will be presented to USAID/Ghana using tables. The M&E Contractor will present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by BFS Washington. The indicator results will also be presented using GIS maps to provide the spatial dimension of the indicator results to stakeholders. The results will also be compared with National statistics from the UN agencies and other internationally accepted statistics about Ghana and the effective ZOI to provide context to the Ghana situation.
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2012
Rationale for Targets (optional): The BFS has recommended a 20% reduction over the life of FTF in Ghana. Target at midterm (2015) will be 16.20%, and 14.73% at endline (2017) reporting.
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.4

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 42
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated
DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth
IR 2.4: Increased government accountability and responsiveness
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of CSOs and government agencies strengthened
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s):
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Organization type (CSO, Government agency)
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports. IPs will enter needed data into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist.
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): example for multiple IPs: 1) USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor COP. Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 43

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.4: Increased government accountability and responsiveness

IR 2.4.1: Improved governance in the energy sector

Name of Performance Indicator: Total public and private funds leveraged by USG for energy projects (4.4.1-32)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** Non-USG debt and equity capital, donor grants, financial contributions, and in-kind support which is attributable to USG efforts, for energy projects. Examples include direct investment in the project, grants for technical assistance, contributions to a USG-managed fund or GDA, and in-kind support by volunteer experts. Dollars leveraged must be attributable to USG efforts in that they would not have been leveraged without USG involvement.

Unit of Measure: U.S. Dollars

Disaggregated by: None

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Given limitations of funding available from USG sources, leveraging funds from other sources is critical to efforts to expand access to energy services. This indicator will be used to demonstrate the USG's ability to attract additional resources for critical energy projects and enhance cost-effectiveness by leveraging volunteer experts.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.

IPs will enter needed data into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office **insert activity name** Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.

Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> :
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 44

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.4: Increased government accountability and responsiveness

Sub-IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework:

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: "Improved natural resource management" includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture.

Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices.

An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM; a local site assessment is completed which informs management planning; management actions are designed with appropriate participation; human and institutional capacity is developed; management actions are implemented; ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (eg. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).

Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.

A subset of this indicator may also be reported as "Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance" if the latter indicator is used; double counting IS allowed.

Unit of Measure: Number of hectares (ha)

Higher = better. Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Improved management should be reported for activities where the USAID supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate clearly the benchmarks that are being used within the program to gauge success, and provide a short narrative to describe the benchmarks that have been reached in the past year.

Disaggregated by:

Biologically significant areas = areas identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes. Biodiversity-funded (components of) activities should report on this category regardless of overlap with other categories.

All other areas = areas with natural resources which are outside of biologically significant areas and targeted for management interventions with non-biodiversity funds. These may include areas characterized by forest production, watersheds, sustainable agriculture/ aquaculture/ mariculture areas, areas with tree crop or agroforestry systems, etc.

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of biodiversity conservation and/or NRM interventions. Good management of natural resources is a prerequisite for achieving improved biophysical condition of natural resources.

Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation and other natural resource sectors.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records. IPs report the number of hectares under improved natural resources management annually based on the spatial impact of management improvements which were designed, adopted or implemented, including monitoring and adaptive management practices.
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports. IPs will enter needed data into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor COP. Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Validity, integrity and reliability of data are high but regular data quality analysis is necessary. Precision is low: "improved management" is a relative term, and narrative is required to explain the quality of this management improved. Equal weight is given to unequal improvements along a continuum: eg. creating, adopting and implementing management plans may each be an improvement over a baseline. Likewise, a small management improvement across a large area may be as important as a large improvement across a small area.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 45

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

IR 2.4: Increased government accountability and responsiveness

Sub-IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (4.8.1-29)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity **Indicator Type:** Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG-supported training hours that were completed by training participants:

Hours of USG supported training course x Number of people completing that training course.

Support from the USG: This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG.

People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.

Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training.

Natural resources and biodiversity is defined as conserving biodiversity and managing natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations. Activities include combating illegal and corrupt exploitation of natural resources and the control of invasive species. Programs in this element should be integrated with the Agriculture Area under Economic Growth and Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Area under the Peace and Security Objective, when applicable and appropriate.

Unit of Measure: Number of person hours

Disaggregated by: Sex (Female/Male)

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Training indicators account for the expenditure of USG funds to build country capacity.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) attendance records.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.

IPs will enter needed data into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office **insert activity name** Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant <i>completed</i> an entire course.</p> <p>The universe of countries providing this type of training can vary from year to year; thus, trends should not be interpreted from aggregate data.</p>
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING</p>
<p>Data Analysis (optional):</p>
<p>Presentation of Data (optional):</p>
<p>Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.</p>
<p>Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.</p>
<p>BASELINE AND TARGETS</p>
<p>Baseline Timeframe (optional): The universe of countries contributing to this indicator varies from year to year based on mission goals and budget; thus, the baseline is established by each country when this type of training begins.</p>
<p>Rationale for Targets (optional):</p>
<p>Other Notes (optional):</p>
<p>CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR</p>
<p>Changes to Indicator:</p>
<p>Other Notes (optional):</p>
<p>THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p>PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 46	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 2: Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	
IR 2.4: Increased government accountability and responsiveness	
Sub-IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plans	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Institutions refer to host country organizations such as a Ministry, departments, government office, sub-national government unit, working groups, NGO, community groups (women's groups, CBOs or NGOs, fishing groups) and research organization or others.</p> <p>Some examples of ways to enhance capacity could include participating in assessment or planning exercises, receiving relevant training, or gaining new equipment or inputs necessary for planning, assessment and management. Technical exchanges, certifications, or trainings could improve the capacity of an institution to engage with fisheries management.</p> <p>Institutions with improved capacity will be better able to govern, coordinate, analyze, advise, or make technical decisions or to provide inputs to decision-making related to fisheries management.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Number of institutions	
Disaggregated by: Organization type (Government agency, private sector entities)	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator captures the direct support provided by operating units to host country institutions.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office implementing partner (IP) activity records.	
<p>Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana EG Office IP performance reports.</p> <p>IPs will enter the five data points into the USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor management information system (MIS) and the USAID/Ghana EG M&E Support Contractor will aggregate the data across the Mission.</p>	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist	
<p>Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana EG Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP). Note: The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Support Contractor will aggregate IP-level data for the EG Office.</p>	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana EG Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	

Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana EG Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
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DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE NO. 3

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 47	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status	
Name of Performance Indicator: Under-five mortality rate (3.1.3-43)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014 and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.3 Malaria	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Numerator: Number of all-cause deaths among children under age 5 in a given year. Denominator: Number of live births in the same year/1,000. The overall goal for this program is for this number to go down, indicating a decreased number of deaths in children under the age of 5.	
Unit of Measure: Number of deaths per 1,000 live births in the same period	
Disaggregated by: Sex (Female/Male)	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The overall goal for this program is for this number to go down, indicating a decreased number of deaths in children under the age of 5.</p> <p>To evaluate the impact of interventions. This information would be used by Bureau-level planners, Congress, partner governments, and other stakeholders. Under-5 mortality rate is a leading indicator of the level of child health/survival and overall development in countries. It is a key indicator for GHI as well as being the indicator to measure MDG 4: reduction of child mortality.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: Population-based, national, household survey. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2014. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2017. Refer to www.measuredhs.com , www.childinfo.org , and www.malariasurveys.org .	
Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor and USAID/Ghana-funded UNICEF will provide survey data to the USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO).	
<p>Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: DHS, 2014. MICS, 2017.</p> <p>The timeframe for these surveys in any given country will be different. The DHS is implemented every 5 years, the MICS every 3 years, and the MICS does not always include mortality data. These surveys are not conducted on an annual basis in any given country so reporting on this indicator for a specific country can only be done when the above surveys are scheduled, which could be every 3-5 years.</p>	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor (DHS), 2) USAID/Ghana –funded UNICEF (MICS)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): N/A	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): N/A	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): These surveys are not conducted annually in any specific country, so data may not be available at the optimal intervals for evaluation. For further limitations on this indicator and the methods used to collect this information, refer to the three survey websites listed above.	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	

Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional): MDG 2015 target
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013
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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 48

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status
Name of Performance Indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) (3.1.6-58)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal year 2015
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Maternal deaths in women aged 15-49 years that occurred during pregnancy, delivery or within two months of delivery. Numerator: Maternal deaths in women aged 15-49 years that occurred during pregnancy, delivery or within two months of delivery. Denominator: The number of live births. The number of live births is used in the denominator as an approximation of the population of all pregnant women who are at risk of a maternal death.
Unit of Measure: Ratio. Maternal death per 100,000 live births.
Disaggregated by: None
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): A major outcome of USAID's Global Health Initiative (GHI) will be to improve maternal mortality. This indicator measures progress towards Millennium Development Goal (MDG)# 5. The indicator will be used for program planning and adjustments and to decide whether budget allocation needs to change for desired impact. This indicator will be used by policy makers, program managers, and development partners.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Population-based, household, Maternal Mortality Survey
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) survey report.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: 2015 only one year of data collection?
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana HPNO Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP)
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): The Government of Ghana tracks institutional maternal mortality but this may underestimate the true MMR since not all pregnant women will deliver at the health facilities and death information from the communities may not be shared at the facilities.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional):</i>
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional):</i> MDG target
Other Notes <i>(optional):</i>
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional):</i>
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013
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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 49	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status	
Name of Performance Indicator: HIV incidence rate	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): The percentage of new – includes the number of both diagnosed and undiagnosed – HIV infections among 15-49 year olds in the previous year. Numerator: Number of new HIV infection among 15-49 year olds in the previous year.	
Denominator: Total number of population (15-49 years).	
Unit of Measure: Percentage	
Disaggregated by: Sex (Female, Male)	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: National HIV Prevalence and AIDS Estimates Report (Ghana National Aids Control Program)	
Method of Data Acquisition: Estimation and projection package of the SPECTRUM Projection Package of the WHO and UNAIDS	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) HIV Program Manager	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional):	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional):	
Rationale for Targets (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013	
PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013	

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 50

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

Name of Performance Indicator: Modern method contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) (3.1.7-38)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014 and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health **Indicator Type:** Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** Percent of reproductive age women in union who are currently using a modern method of contraception. It is directly linked to reductions in unintended pregnancy and is a measure of the functioning of the Health System. When disaggregated by wealth quintile, the measure reflects the capacity of the health system to reach all clients in need of health services. **Numerator:** Number of women in union of reproductive age currently using a modern method of contraception. **Denominator:** Total number of women of reproductive age in union. MCPR is a direct measure of the desired outcome of FP/RH programs.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: Numerator/Denominator

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): At the global level data are aggregated, and a rolling average is computed annually to report to Congress and to monitor overall progress in achieving USAID FP/RH program goals. At the country level, data (which are typically available every 5 years) is used for assessment of longer-term program impact, for assessing regional and rural-urban differences, for reviewing the reach of various program components and for developing new strategies and program directions.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Population-based, national, household survey. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2014. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2017.

Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor and USAID/Ghana-funded UNICEF will provide survey data to the USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO).

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: DHS, 2014. MICS, 2017.

The timeframe for these surveys in any given country will be different. The DHS is implemented every 5 years, the MICS every 3 years, and the MICS does not always include mortality data. These surveys are not conducted on an annual basis in any given country so reporting on this indicator for a specific country can only be done when the above surveys are scheduled, which could be every 3-5 years.

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Family Planning Program Manager

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor (DHS), 2) USAID/Ghana –funded UNICEF (MICS)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Validity – High

Integrity – High

Precision – high

Reliability – High

Timeliness – Data are available annually as global averages to provide an overall trend in the impact of FP/RH programming. At the

country level data are available at approximately 5-year intervals for review of progress in achieving current strategies and developing new strategies.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by (optional) : The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional) : The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : Global baseline: 2008
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 51

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status
Name of Performance Indicator: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (3.1.9-16)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013 FTF PBS? , 2014, 2015 PBS mid-term? , and 2017
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.9 Nutrition Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Underweight children is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight for age Z score < -2. Numerator: Total number of children 0-59 months surveyed with a weight for age Z score < -2. Denominator: Total number of children 0-59 months surveyed with weight for age Z score data.</p> <p>USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: The USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) will focus on national level results, whereas the USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office will focus on the Feed the Future zone of influence (ZOI) Northern Region.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Prevalence in male children, prevalence in female children.
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under five is the goal of the Feed the Future Initiative (FTF). The prevalence of underweight children is also an indicator to monitor the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 "Halving the number of people who are hungry". Monitoring the prevalence of underweight children 0-59 months therefore allows the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and its partners to show the contribution of FTF and Global Health Initiative (GHI) programs to the Millennium Development Goal.</p> <p>Reducing undernutrition by a measurement of underweight, stunting, child's anemia or maternal anemia is the overall goal of both FTF and GHI.</p> <p>Same indicator statement is used to measure Economic Growth performance indicator No. 41.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Population-based, national, household survey. Feed the Future (FTF), 2013. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2014. Feed the Future, 2015. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2017.
Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor and USAID/Ghana-funded UNICEF will provide survey data to the USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO).
<p>Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: FTF, 2013. DHS, 2014. FTF, 2015. MICS, 2017.</p> <p>The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is implemented every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country</p>
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor (DHS), 2) USAID/Ghana –funded UNICEF (MICS)
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): DHS surveys are not conducted annually in any specific country, so data may not be available at the optimal intervals for evaluation
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): Coordination with the USAID/Ghana Economic Growth (EG) Office

to include pertinent data collection through the FTF-funded population-based survey (PBS) will provide data on off-years from the DHS and MICS.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : Missions will report on most recent DHS. This will vary by country. A compilation of nutrition specific indicators updated in 2010 can be found at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADT413.pdf .
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.I

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 52	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status	
IR 3.1: Increased access to integrated health services (Ref. Global Health Initiative (GHI IR 1)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse or midwife (3.1.6.1-1)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014 and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Numerator: Births in a given year attended by a skilled birth attendant (SBA) such as a doctor, nurse, or midwife. Denominator: Live births in the same year/100 1A doctor, midwife or nurse is a person who, having been regularly admitted to a professional educational program, is duly recognized in the country in which it is located, has successfully completed the prescribed course of studies and has acquired the requisite qualifications to be registered and/or legally licensed to practice.	
Unit of Measure: Percentage	
Disaggregated by: Numerator/Denominator	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator is used by planners and managers to identify and target geographic areas for care, when disaggregated sub-nationally, and to indicate areas of need in relation to preparation, deployment and retention of personnel. It can be used for policy discussion to develop context specific strategies to improve care for childbearing women during labor and birth. This indicator in and of itself does not measure quality of care and so it should be assessed along with other indicators.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: Population-based, national, household survey. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2014. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2017. Refer to www.measuredhs.com , www.childinfo.org , and www.malariasurveys.org .	
Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor and USAID/Ghana-funded UNICEF will provide survey data to the USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO).	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: DHS, 2014. MICS, 2017. DHS and MICS are country-specific and published every 3-5 years. Operating units will decide whether to use DHS/MICS or a country-level study for reporting purposes. Operating units will input data during years when new data is available.	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor (DHS), 2) USAID/Ghana –funded UNICEF (MICS)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): There may not be consistency in identifying trained personnel by survey respondents. They may not know the basic credential of the provider in some cases. Surveys such as the DHS do not identify doctors and nurses with midwifery training/skills. Some surveys identify assistance from a skilled provider but do not specify their actual	

qualifications.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by (optional) : The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional) : The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> :
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 53

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

IR 3.1: Increased access to integrated health services (Ref. Global Health Initiative (GHI IR 1)

Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of women who received intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) during antenatal care (ANC) visits during their last pregnancy (3.1.3.4-4)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014 and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.3.4 Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women **Indicator Type:** Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** **Numerator:** Number of women who received two or more doses of a recommended anti-malarial drug treatment during ANC visits to prevent malaria during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth within the last 2 years. **Denominator:** Total number of women surveyed who delivered a live baby within the last 2 years.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: None

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Linkage to overall impact of the program since the use of IPT prevents malaria during pregnancy among women.

The indicator is used for program planning, budgeting and reporting. The indicator is used by country managers and partners. This indicator helps track progress towards program targets and goals.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Population-based, national, household survey. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2014. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2017. Refer to www.measuredhs.com, www.childinfo.org, and www.malariasurveys.org.

Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor and USAID/Ghana-funded UNICEF will provide survey data to the USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO).

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: DHS, 2014. MICS, 2017.

The timeframe for these surveys in any given country will be different. The DHS is implemented every 5 years, the MICS every 3 years, and the MICS does not always include mortality data. These surveys are not conducted on an annual basis in any given country so reporting on this indicator for a specific country can only be done when the above surveys are scheduled, which could be every 3-5 years.

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor (DHS), 2) USAID/Ghana –funded UNICEF (MICS)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): These surveys are not conducted annually, so data may not be available at the optimal intervals for evaluation. For further limitations on this indicator and the methods used to collect this information, refer to the 3 survey websites listed above.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 54

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

IR 3.1: Increased access to integrated health services (Ref. Global Health Initiative (GHI IR 1)

Name of Performance Indicator: Couple years of protection in USG supported programs (3.1.7.1-1)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.7.1 Service Delivery

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** The estimated protection provided by family planning methods during a one-year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptive methods provided to clients during that period. This indicator measures the amount of contraceptive coverage provided to a given population in a given year, which is related to contraceptive prevalence and reduction in unintended pregnancies. This indicator is an annually-available proxy for the Modern Method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR).

Unit of Measure: Number, specific to a particular year. The couple years of protection (CYP) is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method distributed to clients by a conversion factor, to yield an estimate of the duration of contraceptive protection provided per unit of that method. The CYPs for each method are then summed over all methods to obtain a total CYP figure. Refer to USAID conversion factors at: www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/pop/techareas/cyp.html.

N.B. Goals for CYP may be appropriate at the level of the service delivery site or higher (e.g., district or national program level) for the purposes of planning or budgeting. CYP targets should not be set for individual service providers.

Disaggregated by: None

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The information generated by this indicator can be used for program planning and measurement of trends, budget projections for estimation of costs of needed contraceptives by Missions, and USAIDW

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) site visit assessments.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP site visit assessment reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO **spell out activity name** (DELIVER) Contractor Chief of Party (COP)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Validity – high

Integrity –high

Precision – high

Reliability –high

Timeliness – Available on regular basis from USAID-assisted projects

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> :
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 55

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

IR 3.1: Increased access to integrated health services (Ref. Global Health Initiative (GHI IR 1)

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (3.1.1-66)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** **Numerator:** Number of the target population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. **Denominator:** Total number of intended target population in the catchment area (*Recommended at partner level only).

Individual and small-group level prevention interventions have been shown to be effective in reducing HIV transmission risk behaviors. Delivering these interventions with fidelity (including intended number of sessions) to the appropriate populations is an important component of comprehensive HIV prevention strategies. It is important to know how many people complete an intervention in order to monitor how well programs are reaching the intended audience with HIV prevention programming. This information can be used to plan and make decisions on how well a certain audience is being reached with individual and/or small group level interventions. If a small percentage of the intended audience is being reached with either one intervention, then it would be recommended that activities are adjusted to improve reach. If a large percentage of the intended audience is being reached, then headquarter staff would want to take these lessons learned and disseminate them to other countries. The country can use the information to improve upon the quality of the program as well as scale-up successful models.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Age (10-14, 15+), Sex (Female/Male)

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator provides information on the total number of unduplicated individuals that received individual-level and/or small-group level interventions. Individual and small-group level prevention interventions have been shown to be effective in reducing HIV transmission risk behaviors. Delivering these interventions with fidelity (including intended number of sessions) to the appropriate populations is an important component of comprehensive HIV prevention strategies. It is important to know how many people complete an intervention in order to monitor how well programs are reaching the intended audience with HIV prevention programming. This information can be used to plan and make decisions on how well a certain audience is being reached with individual and/or small group level interventions. If a small percentage of the intended audience is being reached with either one intervention, then it would be recommended that activities are adjusted to improve reach. If a large percentage of the intended audience is being reached, then headquarter staff would want to take these lessons learned and disseminate them to other countries. The country can use the information to improve upon the quality of the program as well as scale-up successful models.

All countries with PEPFAR-funded partners who implement individual and/or small group level prevention interventions that seek to modify behaviors that lead to HIV transmission among general populations, including adult and youth (both in and out of school youth).

Refer to the PEPFAR Behavior Based Prevention Indicator TWG with further inquiries.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) performance reports.

Method of Data Acquisition: This indicator is intended to capture programs targeting general populations. Programs that specifically target MARP or PLWHA populations should not be counted under this here. Instead count these populations under indicators #P7.1.D and #P8.1.D. **Explanation of Numerator:** The numerator can be generated by counting the number of de-duplicated individuals from an activity defined target population who are reached with and complete the defined prevention intervention.

<p>This indicator only counts those interventions at the individual and/or small group level. Individual and small group level interventions are components of a comprehensive program but are not by themselves defined as a comprehensive program. Partners do not have to implement comprehensive prevention programs to utilize this indicator, but should work with other partners and stakeholders to ensure that comprehensive prevention programs are implemented in the communities that they work in. In order to be counted, an individual should complete the intended number of sessions that were implemented with fidelity to the intervention.</p> <p>Number reached: Number of individuals in the target population who are reached with and complete individual and/or small group level HIV Prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required.</p> <p>Intended Target Population: The specific target population around which a prevention intervention was intentionally designed. Populations to be counted in this indicator are general population adult and/or youth, including both in school and out of school youth. For this indicator, populations that participate in a variety of behavioral risks could be counted, including but not limited to the following illustrative examples: individuals who engage in: transactional sex (giving or receiving a gift in exchange for sex); sex under the influence of alcohol; other behaviors that could place them at risk of transmission.</p>
<p>Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual.</p> <p>Data should be collected continuously at the organization level. Data should be aggregated in time for PEPFAR annual reporting cycles. In addition, USG country teams are encouraged to request periodic aggregation, i.e., quarterly, for the purposes of program management and review.</p>
<p>Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator</p>
<p>Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP)</p>
<p>Location of Data Storage (optional):</p>
<p>DATA QUALITY ISSUES</p>
<p>Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):</p>
<p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):</p>
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):</p>
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING</p>
<p>Data Analysis (optional):</p>
<p>Presentation of Data (optional):</p>
<p>Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.</p>
<p>Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.</p>
<p>BASELINE AND TARGETS</p>
<p>Baseline Timeframe (optional):</p>
<p>Rationale for Targets (optional):</p>
<p>Other Notes (optional):</p>
<p>CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR</p>
<p>Changes to Indicator:</p>
<p>Other Notes (optional):</p>
<p>THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p>PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 56

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

IR 3.1: Increased access to integrated health services (Ref. Global Health Initiative (GHI IR 1))

Name of Performance Indicator: Proportion of children under five years old with fever in the last two weeks who received treatment with ACTs within 24 hours of onset of fever

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014 and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Proportion of children under five years of age with fever in the last two weeks who received treatment with ACTs within 24 hours of onset of fever at home or brought to a health facility. **Numerator:** Number of children under five years of age with fever in the last two weeks who received treatment with ACTs within 24 hours of onset of fever at home or brought to a health facility. **Denominator:** Total number of children under five.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: Sex (Female/Male)

Rationale or Management Utility (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Population-based, national, household survey. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2014. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2017. Refer to www.measuredhs.com, www.childinfo.org, and www.malariasurveys.org.

Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor and USAID/Ghana-funded UNICEF will provide survey data to the USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO).

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: DHS, 2014. MICS, 2017.

The timeframe for these surveys in any given country will be different. The DHS is implemented every 5 years, the MICS every 3 years, and the MICS does not always include mortality data. These surveys are not conducted on an annual basis in any given country so reporting on this indicator for a specific country can only be done when the above surveys are scheduled, which could be every 3-5 years.

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor (DHS), 2) USAID/Ghana –funded UNICEF (MICS)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): These surveys are not conducted annually in any specific country, so data may not be available at the optimal intervals for evaluation. For further limitations on this indicator and the methods used to collect this information, refer to the three survey websites listed above.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.

Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.2

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 57	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status	
IR 3.2: Increased Availability of Community-based Health Resources (GHI IR 2)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased by other partners that were distributed with USG funds (3.1.3.2-1)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.3 Malaria	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased by other partners that were distributed with USG funds.	
Unit of Measure: Number of ITNs	
Disaggregated by: None	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Linkage to the outcome indicator on household ownership of ITNs as well as the use of ITNs. The indicator is used for program planning, budgeting and reporting. The indicator is used by country managers and partners.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) site visit assessments/records. The primary data source is a proof of delivery (PODs) or a signed delivery note.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO spell out activity name (DELIVER) Contractor Chief of Party (COP) and, as necessary, the IP will work in collaboration with the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) in acquiring needed data.	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Limitations include the potential reporting of ITNs that have not yet been distributed.	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	

BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional):</i>
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional):</i>
Other Notes <i>(optional):</i>
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional):</i>
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 58

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

IR 3.2: Increased Availability of Community-based Health Resources (GHI IR 2)

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased in any fiscal year with USG funds that were distributed (3.1.3.2-3)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.3 Malaria

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased with USG funds that were distributed:

- Through campaigns,
- Through health facilities (ANC or child health clinics),
- Through the private/commercial sector, and
- Through other distribution channels.

Unit of Measure: Number of ITNs

Disaggregated by: Through campaigns, through health facilities, through the private/commercial sector, through other distribution channels

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Linkage to the outcome indicator on household ownership of ITNs as well as the use of ITNs. The indicator is used for program planning, budgeting and reporting. The indicator is used by country managers and partners.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) site visit assessments/records. The primary data source is a proof of delivery (PODs) or a signed delivery note.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO **spell out activity name** (DELIVER) Contractor Chief of Party (COP) and, as necessary, the IP will work in collaboration with the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) in acquiring needed data.

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Limitations include the potential reporting of ITNs that have been purchased but not yet distributed.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.

Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as

well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe *(optional)*:

Rationale for Targets *(optional)*:

Other Notes *(optional)*:

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes *(optional)*:

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013

PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 59

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

IR 3.2: Increased Availability of Community-based Health Resources (GHI IR 2)

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source (3.1.8.1-2)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014 and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.1.8.1 Safe Water Access

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): **USAID standard definition:** Persons are counted as “gaining access” to an improved drinking water source if two conditions are met. One, if the source is either newly established or rehabilitated from a non-functional state within the reporting fiscal year as a result of USG assistance, and these persons did not previously have similar “access” to an improved drinking water source prior to the establishment or rehabilitation of the USG-supported improved source. And two, if the “time to collect” water from this source, i.e., the time it takes going to the water source from their dwelling, waiting, collecting water and returning home, does not exceed 30 minutes. Given this definition, the number of people considered to have “gained access” to an improved source will be limited by the physical distance to the source from beneficiaries’ dwellings, the amount of time typically spent queuing at the source, and the production capacity of the source. Estimates of the number of persons gaining access to a particular improved source are further limited by the minimum amount of water that this source will plausibly produce in a typical year. Specifically, the improved source must be able to consistently produce 20 liters per day for each person counted as “gaining access.” This amount is considered the daily minimum required to effectively meet a person’s drinking, sanitation, and hygiene needs. “Improved” drinking water sources are further defined by the quality of the water they... *remainder missing from sheet; ask*

USAID/W

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Sex (Female/Male)

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Use of an “improved” drinking water source, as defined, is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of waterborne disease especially among children under age five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide. While not guaranteeing “use” of the improved drinking water source, this indicator measures progress in making high quality drinking water available/ “accessible” in a manner that typically leads to use of the improved source.

Useful for program management and funding allocations

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Population-based, national, household survey. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2014. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2017. *Confirm correct data source*

Upon completion of construction or rehabilitation of an improved water source, the USAID contractors or grantees implementing activities or a third party evaluator makes observations on and/or interviews initial users of the water source regarding the “time to collect” in relationship to the distance to their dwelling, and water source production volume measurements. This information is used to estimate the maximum distance from the source where “time to collect” among potential users would likely be 30 minutes or under. The number of persons living within that radius of the source currently not using an improved drinking water supply source according the baseline is the initial estimate of those “gaining access” to the source. This number might be further reduced, however, depending upon the measured production volume of the source in comparison to the 20 liters/capita/day minimum standard. These estimates would then be summarized and reported on a quarterly to annual basis depending on the specifications in the contract or grant agreement.

Method of Data Acquisition: The USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor and USAID/Ghana-funded UNICEF will provide survey data to the USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO).

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: DHS, 2014. MICS, 2017.

The timeframe for these surveys in any given country will be different. The DHS is implemented every 5 years, the MICS every 3 years, and the MICS does not always include mortality data. These surveys are not conducted on an annual basis in any given country so reporting on this indicator for a specific country can only be done when the above surveys are scheduled, which could be every 3-5 years.
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Washington-funded DHS contractor (DHS), 2) USAID/Ghana –funded UNICEF (MICS)
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): The actual quality of source water is not measured directly and instead only assumed and thus may vary based on how well a specific source is protected.</p> <p>Providing “access” does not necessarily guarantee beneficiary “use” of an improved drinking water source and thus potential health benefits are not certain to be realized from simply providing “access.”</p> <p>Although, the chosen definition of “access” does attempt to define standard ease of use/accessibility and minimum volume of water to meet potential user needs, this definition does not capture the water source’s reliability or its affordability--two other important factors that influence the likelihood that those defined as having “access” will actually use the source.</p> <p>This indicator can be difficult and time consuming to measure accurately and requires robust data quality assurance on the part of USAID.</p>
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): A baseline must be established among potential beneficiaries before the start of activity implementation to measure current “time to collect” and type of existing “main drinking water source” through an initial household survey, using a representative sample of households, conducted by the USAID contractors or grantees implementing activities or a third party assessor.
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 60	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status	
IR 3.2: Increased Availability of Community-based Health Resources (GHI IR 2)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of targeted population reached through social media as a result of USG assistance	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Number of targeted population membership who saw or heard a specific health message (family planning and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, maternal and children health, water and sanitation) through social media as a result of USG assistance.	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: Sex (Female, Male)	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): As an Agency, USAID is committed to helping improve development outcomes and behavior changes and communication messaging is an important mechanism to help create fundamental change.	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) survey.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): example for multiple IPs 1) USAID/Ghana HPNO Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana HPNO Office insert activity name Contractor COP	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional):	
Rationale for Targets (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	

Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 61

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

IR 3.2: Increased Availability of Community-based Health Resources (GHI IR 2) (IR3.1)

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (3.3.3-15)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.3.3 Social Assistance

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: The number of people participating in USG-supported social assistance programming with productive components aimed at increasing community assets, household assets, or strengthening human capital. (Higher = Better)

Provides information on the amount of USG assistance aimed at increasing self-sufficiency in vulnerable populations.

Productive safety nets are programs that protect and strengthen food insecure households' physical and human capital by providing regular resource transfers in exchange for time or labor. Generally there are three kinds of activities that can provide the foundation of a productive safety net program. These are:

- Activities which strengthen household assets (e.g., livelihood diversification, agriculture extension, micro savings and credit);
- Activities which strengthen human assets (e.g., literacy training, and HIV, prenatal and well-baby visits); and/or
- Activities which strengthen household assets (e.g., livelihood diversification, agriculture extension, micro savings and credit).

What sets productive safety nets apart from other social assistance programs is that the assistance – a predictable resource transfer – is provided in exchange for labor or to offset the opportunity cost of an investment of time. For this reason they are sometimes referred to as conditional safety net programs. Another difference is an expectation that, over time, individuals or households enrolled in a productive safety net program will graduate from that program.

Unit of Measure: Number of beneficiaries

Disaggregated by: Sex (Female, Male)

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This output is a link to higher order self-sustaining outcomes. Tracks program progress.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) activity records.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO Office **Resiliency in Northern Ghana**
Contractor Chief of Party (COP)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional):
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.3

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 62
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status
IR 3.3: Strengthened and responsive health systems (GHI IR 1 and IR 2)
Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of USG-supported facilities utilizing the District Health Information Management System (DHIMS-2)
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Percentage of district health facilities submitting complete monthly District Health Information System report during the most recent quarter in the District Health Information Systems. Numerator: Number of districts submitting required hard copy or electronic monthly summaries in the required Ghana Health Service (GHS) format and with all required data fields completed. Required data is districts reporting 90% and over through the DHMIS for all four RCH returns. Denominator: Total number of districts in focus regions.
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Disaggregated by: None By region?
Rationale or Management Utility <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) activity records.
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID <i>(optional)</i> : USAID/Ghana HPNO Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP)
Location of Data Storage <i>(optional)</i> :
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments <i>(optional)</i> :
Known Data Limitations and Significance <i>(optional)</i> :
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional):</i>
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional):</i>
Other Notes <i>(optional):</i>
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional):</i>
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 63

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

IR 3.3: Strengthened and responsive health systems (GHI IR 1 and IR 2) (3.4)

Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of districts receiving a performance based grant (PBG) who reach pre-determined health targets

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Percentage of districts receiving a performance based grant (PBG) who reach pre-determined health targets.

Numerator: Number of districts receiving a performance based grant. **Denominator:** total number of districts in the focus region.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: None

Rationale or Management Utility (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) activity records.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO Office **insert activity name** Contractor Chief of Party (COP)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.

Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe (optional):

Rationale for Targets (optional):

Other Notes (optional):

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes *(optional)*:

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013

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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 64	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status	
IR 3.3: Strengthened and responsive health systems (GHI IR 1 and IR 2)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of USG-supported Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones with full-time skilled healthcare workers	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Number of Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones with at least one Community Health Officer (CHO) available for services at designated times; a minimum of Community Health Volunteers for catchment population are identified and trained in at least one topic area, performing relevant duties, and reporting to CHO at least weekly, and CHO reporting up monthly.	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: None Region?	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) activity records.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional):	
Rationale for Targets (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.4

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 65	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status	
IR 3.4: Improved health sector governance and accountability (GHI IR3)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Number of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific tracer drugs	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Number of service delivery points reporting through site records having experienced stock-outs of specific essential drugs including contraceptive commodity at any time during the defined reporting period.	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: Drug Type, Supply Type (including artemisinin-based combination therapy ACTs, Contraceptives, and RUTEs)	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) activity records.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional):	
Rationale for Targets (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	

Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 66	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status	
IR 3.4: Improved health sector governance and accountability (GHI IR3)	
Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of Service Delivery Points (SDPs) reached by local and district management under USG performance-based grants	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Percentage of service delivery points reached by local and district health management under USG performance-based grants. Numerator: Number of service delivery points benefiting from USG performance-based grants. Denominator: Total number of service delivery points in the USG focus regions.	
Unit of Measure: Percentage	
Disaggregated by: None Region?	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) activity records.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana HPNO Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.	
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional):	
Rationale for Targets (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	

Other Notes *(optional)*:

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013

PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 67

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status

IR 3.4: Improved health sector governance and accountability (GHI IR3)

Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of health interventions financed by the Government of Ghana (GOG) (not including staff salaries)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Percentage of Government of Ghana (GOG) health budget covering key health interventions such as MNCH, FP, malaria prevention and treatment, and nutrition. **Numerator:** Amount covered by GOG. **Denominator:** Amount within GOG budget plus the amount covered by donors.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: None

Rationale or Management Utility (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Health, Population, and Nutrition Office (HPNO) implementing partner (IP) activity records.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana HPNO IP performance reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana HPNO Monitoring, Outreach, and Communication Coordinator

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana HPNO Office *insert activity name* Contractor Chief of Party (COP)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana HPNO Office M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.

Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana HPNO Office team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe (optional):

Rationale for Targets (optional):

Other Notes (optional):

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes *(optional)*:

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013

PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE NO. 4

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 68	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school	
Name of Performance Indicator: Proportion of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate that they can read and understand the meaning of grade level text (3.2.1-27)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2015 and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education	Indicator Type: Standard
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Proportion of learners who attain the specified threshold at the end of two grades of primary schooling, the beginning of the third year of primary schooling, or the equivalent levels of accelerated learning programs. Students and learners in formal and non-formal education programs should be included. Measures of the indicator will be determined in consultation with the country, and informed by national (or regional, if applicable) curriculum standards, and by international experience. Illustrative examples include country-specific benchmarks on national assessments that have satisfactory psychometric validity and reliability and limited corruption issues or levels of oral fluency based on acceptable oral assessments, e.g., demonstrating satisfactory levels of comprehension as measured by comprehension questions on grade 2 texts, or reading a country-determined number of words correct per minute. The language(s) of assessment will be determined by country policies. Any assessment system with adequate psychometric validity and reliability is acceptable, e.g., ASER, EGRA, and national assessments. A census of all the students and learners who received the treatment or intervention is not necessary. Rather, a statistical sample that is representative of that population is adequate. Those findings then may be extrapolated to the population.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of students and learners reading with sufficient understanding at the end of the first two grades of primary schooling (or non-formal equivalent). Denominator: Total number of students and learners at the end of the first two grades of primary schooling (or non-formal equivalent).</p> <p>Note: Proportions must be reported separately for direct and indirect beneficiaries. Under each indicator and strategy goal, both direct and indirect beneficiaries should be reported. Direct beneficiaries are reached with direct USAID assistance (funded in part or in whole by USG). Indirect beneficiaries are affected through a follow-on or indirect effect but where there is plausible attribution – such as countries taking a USG-funded pilot intervention to scale, with no additional USG funding; or donor and country harmonization around a common technical approach, in which USG has been instrumental. USAID Missions, in concert with Washington, will be responsible for creating measures and defining thresholds.</p> <p>USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6).</p> <p>USAID/Ghana supports the use of the Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA). The EGRA instrument will be administered annually in a representative sample in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and, optionally, in 2017 under the Ghana Education Service (GES) leadership and with assistance from USAID/Ghana implementing partners (IPs). The EGRA will assist in establishing routine assessment of early grade reading achievement by working with the GES and a local partner Education Assessment Research Center (EARC), to adapt and administer the EGRA instruments in a representative sample of schools. The EGRA is an oral assessment, not a traditional pen and paper exam. The EGRA will be administered in 11 local languages. The official (mother tongue) language of learning and instruction at the school as well as in English and will take approximately 15 minutes to administer orally one-on-one to each randomly selected child by a USAID supported trained assessor in a controlled environment.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Percentage. Unit of measure is the student. Proportions of students/learners will be	

reported to indicate results against numbers of students/learners targeted. Proportions will range from 0 to 100%.
Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by sex and reported separately for direct and indirect attribution to USG programming.
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator is an outcome measure of the highest order for Goal 1 of the Education Strategy, which calls for improved reading skills for 100 million primary school children. Learning to read is the foundation for future learning in all subjects and at all levels of education. Improvements in basic literacy also have been shown to translate to higher national economic growth rates as well as to other population-level benefits.</p> <p>Simple, easily understood but flexible metrics, that countries can set for themselves for the language(s) of instruction that they use in the early grades, are essential tools for tracking student learning. The process of establishing information on early grade reading competencies and making instructional and management decisions based on the data is what is most important. Students and learners who do not have basic skills after completing two grades of primary schooling may repeat grades, drop out, or suffer academically in higher grades where they are expected to be able to use reading to learn, starting in the middle primary grades. Information will be used at the country level for the monitoring of reading improvement programs and to make corrections when necessary. It should also be noted that this indicator aligns with the quality indicators being adopted by other development organizations including FTI and DfID.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Population-based survey. In Ghana, survey data will be entered directly in the field using the electronic data entry system. Data will be transmitted to the USAID/Ghana Education Office implementing partner (IP), who in turn will make a backup of all in-coming data on both IP and GES server (for backup purposes and future use to train more assessors). The project database will be available in Stata, SPSS and/or SAS. Once data have been collected, the IP will work with local sub-contractors to clean and analyze the data. Key findings will be summarized in an assessment report.
<p>Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP assessment report. The EGRA is an oral assessment administered to students at the end of 2nd Grade (Primary 2) and end of 4th Grade (Primary 4) by trained assessors who work with individual children giving instructions (in the official language of instruction at their school), asking the questions, providing show cards and manipulative objects for the child to use, and scoring the responses.</p> <p>The EGRA takes approximately 15 minutes to administer to each child.</p>
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual. In 2nd Grade (P2) near the end of the school year.
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana Education Office Testing Contractor Chief of Party (COP)
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Validity. This indicator is being used to represent overall reading performance at the early grades of schooling. This approach aligns with internationally adopted standards on early grade reading measurement. Integrity. Country programs will work in partnership with the host countries in both early grade assessment and programming. Substantial time for local level dialogue is built into the assessment design phase so as to create an environment where assessment results are valued and seen as an essential element of implementing improvement programs.</p> <p>Precision. USAID has supported the development of early grade assessment instruments that have been applied and tested in multiple country settings. Similar instruments have been developed by other partners. These efforts have led to consensus on essential constructs to be measured and effective measurement strategies. USAID will request full raw data set results (rather than simple aggregates of performance) of assessment activities so that more detailed analyses can be carried out where necessary.</p> <p>Reliability. There are a number of early grade assessment instruments and strategies available for adaptation to the country context.</p>

Technical support will be provided to countries for adaptation and interpretation of results. Timeliness. Assessment as a key element will be built into the design of all Goal 1 programming to support reporting and decision-making requirements.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): July 2013
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 69

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

Name of Performance Indicator: Proportion of students who by the end of the primary cycle are able to read and demonstrate understanding as defined by a country curriculum, standards, or national experts (3.2.1-28)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2015, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Proportion of students and learners who attain a country-defined threshold indicative of reading comprehension at the end of the primary cycle, as defined through the (national or sub-national) curriculum. Students and learners in formal and non-formal education programs focusing on reading should be included. The language of assessment will be determined by country policies and curriculum.

Measures to be used and threshold levels will be tailored specifically to language, country context, and assessment strategy.

Illustrative examples include country-specific benchmarks on national examinations that have satisfactory psychometric validity and reliability and limited corruption issues or context-specific levels of oral fluency, as defined by acceptable oral assessment standards; or demonstrating satisfactory levels of comprehension (e.g., 80%) as measured by simple recall questions on grade-level texts.

A census of all the students and learners who received the treatment or intervention is not necessary. Rather, a statistical sample that is representative of that population is adequate. Those findings then may be extrapolated to the population. **Numerator:** Number of students and learners reading with comprehension at the end of the primary cycle (or non-formal equivalent).

Denominator: Total number of students and learners at the end of the primary cycle (or non-formal equivalent).

Note: Proportions must be reported separately for direct and indirect beneficiaries. Under each indicator and strategy goal, both direct and indirect beneficiaries should be reported. Direct beneficiaries are reached with direct USAID assistance (funded in part or in whole by USG). Indirect beneficiaries are affected through a follow-on or indirect effect but where there is plausible attribution – such as countries taking a USG-funded pilot intervention to scale, with no additional USG funding; or donor and country harmonization around a common technical approach, in which USG has been instrumental. USAID Missions, in concert with Washington, will be responsible for creating measures and defining thresholds.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6).

The National Education Assessment (NEA) is a nationally and regionally representative measure of formal student learning outcomes in mathematics and English in grades 3 and 6 (P3 and P6). The NEA was first conducted in 2005 in an effort to evaluate primary education achievement for English and mathematics. The assessment is conducted every two years (biennially) and is carried out by the Assessment Services Unit (ASU) within the Ghana Education Service (GES). The NEA will be administered by ASU in 2013 and 2015. This paper and pencil exam is a national and regional representative sample. The sample consists of approximately 550 randomly selected primary schools. All P3 and P6 pupils who attend the selected schools take the exam (approximately 40,000 combined P3 and P6 pupils). Private schools that are included in the national statistics through Ghana's Education Management Information System (EMIS) data are included as part of the random sample and results provide an opportunity to review performance in a number of sub-populations of schools and individuals. Sub-populations include: rural/urban; private/government; region; males/females. Students in P3 have 60 minutes to complete 30 English questions and 60 minutes to complete 30 math questions. Students in P6 have 60 minutes to complete 40 English questions and 60 minutes to complete 40 math questions. The content of the questions are based on the national curricula. Students are defined as having achieved 'minimum competency' if they answer at least 35% of the NEA test items correctly. Students who answer at least 55% of the items correctly are defined as

having achieved 'proficiency.'
Unit of Measure: Percentage. Unit of measure is the student. Proportions of students/learners will be reported to indicate results against numbers of students/learners targeted. Proportions will range from 0 to 100%.
Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by districts, subject area, and sex and reported separately for direct and indirect attribution to USG programming.
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): This indicator is an outcome measure of the highest order for Goal 1 of the Education Strategy, which calls for improved reading skills for 100 million primary school learners. While much of USAID's reading investment will be at the early grades, some interventions also will be at the upper primary level. For interventions including upper primary, this indicator will capture direct results of upper primary interventions. Reading skills are a key measure of education quality. Information generated by this indicator also will be used at the country level to monitor reading improvement programs and make corrections where necessary. It should also be noted that this indicator aligns with quality indicators being adopted by other development organizations, including FTI and DfID.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: NEA. For students in formal education programs, data will be generated through written reading comprehension assessments carried out at the country level at the end of primary school (P6). In Ghana, the NEA is a written assessment administered to students at the end of 3rd Grade and 6 th Grade by trained assessors who work with individual children. The NEA takes approximately 45 minutes to administer to each child. USAID's IP supports the GES ASU's data collection and dissemination.
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP report. Upon completion of the test administration, Test Administrators conduct a quality control check to ensure the correct labeling of the answer sheet and corresponding test booklet. The answer sheets will be placed into a secured envelope and stored in the test security bag. The Test Administrators take the test security bags to the District Education Office. The District Education Office will securely store the test security bags until pick up. GES will pick up the test security bags from the districts and take them to the regional locations. Non-ASU GES staff will collect the completed tests from the regional offices. ASU staff should monitor this process from Accra. Scanning of the answer sheets is scheduled for August 2013 and August 2015, provided the NEA is administered in July 2013 and July 2015 as planned. A USAID/Ghana Education Office IP will have staff present during the initial scanning phase to provide refresher training. The IP will clean and analyze the data and prepare a report summarizing the findings. The report format will follow the same basic format used for the 2011 NEA report. Raw data files will be prepared and shared with ASU and USAID. RTI supports ASU in organizing and conducting one-day national and regional dissemination sessions. 600 copies of the NEA final Report will be printed and distributed.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Every two years in P3 and P6 national sample.
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana Education Office Testing Contractor Chief of Party (COP)
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2015.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): A note on each of these areas follows, but it is important to note that each of these will be concerns given that reporting on this indicator will be largely dependent on country systems. USAID will need to invest resources – both human and financial – in ensuring that tests, administration activities, and analysis address each of these areas. Validity. Country by country validity will be dependent upon the quality of available assessments, particularly in their ability to adequately measure literacy skills against the curriculum. USAID will verify the validity of the tests prior to reporting results, and if national tests are not suitable, will develop and use other tests. Integrity. Assessment at this level has become relatively standard in many countries and USAID will continue to work with partner governments to reinforce the importance of integrity in reporting of results.

<p>Precision. USAID will request full raw data set results (rather than simple aggregates of performance) of assessment activities so that more detailed analyses can be carried out where necessary.</p> <p>Reliability. USAID will verify the reliability of tests prior to reporting results.</p> <p>Timeliness. Most countries carry out this level of assessment on an annual or bi-annual basis. In cases where the timeliness of the assessment schedule does not align with USAID needs, USAID will investigate the possibility of providing support for additional testing.</p>
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2013
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
<p>THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p>PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 70

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of learners receiving reading interventions at the primary level (3.2.1-35)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: This indicator is designed to measure the number of primary-level students and learners exposed to interventions designed to improve reading skills at the primary level. Interventions may include a wide range of activities and approaches, including: remedial instruction, tracking and teaching students by ability groups, providing increased time on task, and other interventions. A reading intervention may include a component of pedagogy, materials, teacher coaching, mentoring or training, and improved accountability or reporting, perhaps to parent or community groups. Students and learners in both the formal and non-formal education systems should be counted here.

Note: Numbers must be reported separately for direct and indirect beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries are reached with direct USG assistance (funded in part or in whole by USG). Indirect beneficiaries are affected through a follow-on or indirect effect but where there is plausible attribution – such as countries taking a USG-funded pilot intervention to scale, with no additional USG funding; or donor and country harmonization around a common technical approach, in which USG has been instrumental.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6).

USAID/Ghana is concentrating its efforts on formal education and, therefore, will only count students in the formal education sector. The major interventions focus on strengthening the instructional approach for teaching reading (via improved implementation of Ghana's National Literacy Acceleration Program (NALAP) approach), strengthening and improving teacher preparation, professional development and classroom-level support, and strengthening the implementation of the approach to mother tongue instruction and improving language transitions. Improved implementation of the NALAP approach, includes core activities, such as: teacher training; deployment and support; develop quality reading materials (textbooks, decodable readers, leveled readers, supplementary materials) for primary school students; and devising and/or implementing innovative literacy support strategies focused on improving reading instruction, increasing motivation and increasing opportunities for reading practice. Reading interventions will be defined by the USAID/Ghana implementing partner (IP) and the draft Ghana Reading Action Plan.

Unit of Measure: Number of students and learners.

Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by direct/indirect beneficiaries, sex; and, by districts.

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): As part of the new education strategy's emphasis on developing reading skills at the primary level, these data will be used to track interventions designed to improve reading.

Indicator used for planning and reporting purposes, by Missions, USAID/Washington, Congress, and other stakeholders.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP performance reports.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IPs provide the data from project/program records of students/learners enrolled. USAID/Ghana will work in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service (GES) for the needed data.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Ghana Education Office Learning Contractor Chief of

Party (COP)
Location of Data Storage <i>(optional)</i> :
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments <i>(optional)</i> : See above.
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance <i>(optional)</i>: Validity. Data represent the desired result, the numbers of learners. Integrity. Reporting on numbers of learners has been systematized across USAID partners, over years of usage of this indicator. USAID will continue to work with partner governments to reinforce the importance of integrity in reporting of results. Precision. When numbers seem at odds with targets, USAID will request full lists of numbers of learners rather than aggregated numbers.</p> <p>Reliability. Partners have established consistent systems for reporting results. Administrative data, from Ministries of Education, may use the same processes year to year, but have high incidence of missing or inaccurate data. USAID will verify the reliability of data prior to reporting results.</p> <p>Timeliness. Most USAID-supported projects keep careful records of learners reached, and these are readily available on demand. In cases where the data are not available in keeping with USAID needs, USAID will work with partners to revise data collection and availability timeliness.</p>
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2014
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
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USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 71

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of learners enrolled in primary schools and/or equivalent non-school based settings with USG support (3.2.1-14)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Number of learners formally enrolled in primary schools or equivalent non-school based settings for the purpose of acquiring academic basic education skills or knowledge. This number may include learners receiving educational radio and/or TV programming.

Numbers must be reported separately for Goal 1 and Goal 3. For each goal, the learners counted must be only those reached by programming contributing to each respective goal. When calculating the total numbers of learners enrolled, however, each learner should be counted only once. Note that the total should include only learners exposed to programming contributing to either goal 1 or 3.

Under each goal, report direct and indirect beneficiaries separately. Direct beneficiaries are reached with direct USG assistance (funded in part or in whole by USG). Indirect beneficiaries are affected through a follow-on or indirect effect but where there is plausible attribution – such as countries taking a USG-funded pilot intervention to scale, with no additional USG funding; or donor and country harmonization around a common technical approach, in which USG has been instrumental.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: USAID/Ghana reports on only Goal 1 of the Education Strategy. The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6).

Unit of Measure: Number of learners

Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by sex; districts; and by direct/indirect.

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Counting the number of learners provides an overall sense of scope. However, the depth and duration of USG-supported interventions varies. Also, it is easier to reach learners in urban areas, whereas USG efforts often focus on the hardest to reach populations. This indicator is designed to help tell in counting the annual, overall number of direct beneficiaries of USG programming.

Indicator used for planning and reporting purposes, by Missions, USAID/Washington, Congress, and other stakeholders.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS) (Ghana Education Service (GES))

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office will directly access EMIS to collect kindergarten and primary enrollment data and, if necessary, will work in collaboration with the GES for assistance in acquiring needed data.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): With assistance from GES Assessment Services Unit (ASU)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Validity. Data represent the desired result, the numbers of learners.

<p>Integrity. Reporting on numbers of learners has been systematized across USAID partners, over years of usage of this indicator. USAID will continue to work with partner governments to reinforce the importance of integrity in reporting of results.</p> <p>Precision. When numbers seem at odds with targets, USAID will request full lists of numbers of learners rather than aggregated numbers.</p> <p>Reliability. Partners have established consistent systems for reporting results. Administrative data, from Ministries of Education, use the same processes year to year, but may have a high incidence of missing or inaccurate data. USAID will verify the reliability of data prior to reporting results.</p> <p>Timeliness. Most USAID-supported projects keep careful records of learners reached, and these are readily available on demand. In cases where the data are not available in keeping with USAID needs, USAID will work with partners to revise data collection and availability timeliness.</p>
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and Goal-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p>THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p>PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 4.I

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 72	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school	
IR 4.1: Enhanced reading and math instruction	
Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of primary teachers/educators/teaching assistants who obtain satisfactory ratings or higher on the SBI/CBI Lesson Observation Sheet (School Based INSET/Cluster Based INSET)	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6). The Ghana Education Service (GES) In-Service Education and Training (INSET) program promotes schools' organization of SBI/CBI as part of basic school teacher's professional development. The GES SBI/CBI Observation Sheet is a tool for observing lessons in the classroom. The tool can be used by Circuit supervisors, Head teachers, teachers or district personnel to assess a lesson and provide feedback appropriately to teachers to improve their teaching skills. The Lesson Observation Sheet has 15 components, each ranked from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent) with 3 indicating satisfactory. Each observation item has specific criteria. The criteria set the standard for judging the level of teaching skills. The criterion for each component defines the specific state of teaching skills to help measure objectively and reliably the lessons being evaluated.</p> <p>The IP will establish satisfactory standards and develop collection tools, accordingly. Numerator: Number of surveyed teachers scoring, on average, "satisfactory" or higher through the SBI/CBI Observation Sheet. Denominator: Total number of teachers surveyed.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Percentage. Unit of measure is the teacher. Proportion of teachers will be reported to indicate results against number of teachers targeted. Proportions will range from 0 – 100%.	
Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by sex, districts and regions.	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Monitoring and providing supportive supervision to teachers can improve learning outcomes. This indicator provides an overall sense of teacher capability. This is a limited indicator, meant to help "tell the story."	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP survey using SBI/CBI Lesson Observation Sheet and evaluation tools.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2014), endline (2017).	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana Education Office Learning Contractor Chief of Party (COP)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2014
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 73

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

IR 4.1: Enhanced reading and math instruction

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants who successfully completed in-service training or received intensive coaching or mentoring with USG support (3.2.1-31)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants (hereafter, teachers) who have successfully completed an in-service training program to teach in schools or equivalent non-school based settings, with USG support (e.g., scholarships or a training program funded in whole or in part by USG). Successful completion requires that trainees meet the completion requirements of the structured training program as defined by the program offered. To be counted here, trainees must receive be at least 2 days (or 16 hours) total in training time. People trained as teaching assistants or coaches should be counted here. People trained under Fulbright or in sectors other than education who will be/are teaching in the formal or nonformal systems should be counted here, assuming relevance to goal 1 or goal 3.

Numbers must be reported separately for Goal 1 and Goal 3 of the Education Strategy. For each goal, the teachers counted must be only those reached by programming contributing to each respective goal. When calculating the total numbers of teachers trained through in-service training, however, each teacher should be counted only once. Note that the total count for teachers trained should include only teachers exposed to training contributing to either goal 1 or 3.

Under each goal, report direct and indirect beneficiaries separately. Direct beneficiaries are reached with direct USG assistance (funded in part or in whole by USG). Indirect beneficiaries are affected through a follow-on or indirect effect but where there is plausible attribution – such as countries taking a USG-funded pilot intervention to scale, with no additional USG funding; or donor and country harmonization around a common technical approach, in which USG has been instrumental.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: USAID/Ghana reports on only Goal 1 of the Education Strategy. The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6).

Ghana Education Service's (GES's) Teacher Education Division (TED) is responsible for continuous improvement of primary education In-service Education (INSET). TED is designing national modules that will provide ongoing training to all teachers. In-service training in Ghana could be teacher training on the country's National Literacy Acceleration Program (NALAP) teaching materials, CBI/SBI completion, and on-site mentoring and training. Successful completion of in-service training is defined as a minimum of six hours per academic year in 2014 and 2015 and doubling to 10 hours in 2016 and 2017.

Unit of Measure: Number of teachers

Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by sex, districts, and by direct and indirect attribution.

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Training teachers and/or educators supports individual and institutional capacity building in countries. This indicator provides an overall sense of scope by tracking a count of the total number of teachers trained through in-service training. However, because the depth of USAID supporting interventions varies (e.g., this includes both short-term and long-term training), this is a limited indicator, meant to help 'tell the story.'

Indicator used for planning and reporting purposes, by Missions, USAID/Washington, Congress, and other stakeholders.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP and GES TED training attendance records.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP will prepare performance reports detailing training efforts from

their and GES TED training attendance records.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): 1) USAID/Ghana Education Office Learning Contractor Chief of Party (COP), 2) USAID/Ghana Education Office insert activity name Contractor Chief of Party (COP)
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Validity. Data represent the desired result, the numbers of teachers trained. The validity of data will vary by country, and is dependent on avoiding double-counting the same trainees more than once for each goal, or by direct/indirect attribution. USAID will verify the validity of the lists and numbers of trainees prior to reporting results. Integrity. Reporting on trainees has been systematized across USAID partners, over years of usage of this indicator. USAID will continue to work with partner governments to reinforce the importance of integrity in reporting of results. Precision. USAID will request full lists of trainees rather than aggregated numbers, in particular when numbers seem at odds with targets. Reliability. This training indicator, along with the in-service training indicator, is a departure from the previous standard indicator, which counted all teachers and educators trained through either approach. USAID will verify the reliability of data prior to reporting results. Timeliness. Most USG-supported projects keep careful records of teachers trained, and these are readily available on demand. In cases where the data are not available in keeping with USAID needs, USAID will work with partners to revise data collection and availability timelines.</p>
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2014
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013
PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 74

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

IR 4.1: Enhanced reading and math instruction

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants who successfully completed pre-service training with USG support (3.2.1-32)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants (hereafter, teachers) who have successfully completed a pre-service training program to teach in schools or equivalent non-school-based settings, with USG support (e.g., scholarships or a training program funded in whole or in part by USG), or with plausible USG attribution. Successful completion requires that trainees meet the completion requirements of the structured training program as defined by the program offered. To be counted here, trainees must receive be at least 2 days (or 16 hours) total in training time. People trained as teaching assistants or coaches should be counted here. People trained under Fulbright or in sectors other than education who will be/are teaching in the formal or non-formal systems should be counted here, assuming relevance to each goal.

Numbers must be reported separately for Goal 1 and Goal 3. For each goal, the teachers/educators/training assistants (hereafter, teachers) counted must be only those reached by programming contributing to each respective goal. When calculating the total numbers of teachers trained through pre-service training, however, each teacher should be counted only once. Note that the total count for teachers/educators trained should include only teachers exposed to training contributing to either goal 1 or 3.

Under each goal, report direct and indirect beneficiaries separately. Direct beneficiaries are reached with direct USG assistance (funded in part or in whole by USG). Indirect beneficiaries are affected through a follow-on or indirect effect but where there is plausible attribution – such as countries taking a USG-funded pilot intervention to scale, with no additional USG funding; or donor and country harmonization around a common technical approach, in which USG has been instrumental.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: USAID/Ghana reports on only Goal 1 of the Education Strategy. The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6).

Ghana has three types of 'teachers' – untrained, trained and volunteer. All are Ghana Education Service (GES) accepted teachers. Presently, there are 41 teacher-training colleges; all but three are public training institutions that offer courses leading to the award of the certificate "A." Thirty-eight of the 41 are government-run colleges. All colleges prepare teachers for both primary and Junior High School (JHS) levels. USAID/Ghana Education office implementing partners (IPs) will integrate reading as a subject in pre-service training curricula.

Unit of Measure: Number of teachers

Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by sex, and by direct and indirect attribution.

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Training teachers and/or educators supports individual and institutional capacity building in countries. This indicator provides an overall sense of scope by giving a count of the total number of teachers/educators trained through pre-service training. However, because the depth of USAID supporting interventions varies (e.g., this includes both short term and long term training), this is a limited indicator, meant to help 'tell the story.'

Indicator used for planning and reporting purposes, by Missions, USAID/Washington, Congress, and other stakeholders.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP and teacher-training college training attendance and other student records.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP will prepare performance reports detailing training efforts

submitted from their and teacher-training college training attendance records and other student records.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana Education Office Learning Contractor Chief of Party (COP)
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Validity. Data represent the desired result, the numbers of teachers trained. The validity of data will vary by country, and is dependent on avoiding double-counting the same trainees. USAID will verify the validity of the lists and numbers of trainees prior to reporting results.</p> <p>Integrity. Reporting on trainees has been systematized across USAID partners, over years of usage of this indicator. USAID will continue to work with partner governments to reinforce the importance of integrity in reporting of results.</p> <p>Precision. USAID will request full lists of trainees rather than aggregated numbers, in particular when numbers seem at odds with targets.</p> <p>Reliability. This training indicator, along with the pre-service training indicator, is a departure from the previous standard indicator, which counted all teachers trained through either approach. USAID will verify the reliability of data prior to reporting results.</p> <p>Timeliness. Most USG-supported projects keep careful records of teachers trained, and these are readily available on demand. In cases where the data are not available in keeping with USAID needs, USAID will work with partners to revise data collection and availability timelines.</p>
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional):
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2014
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 75

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

IR 4.1: Enhanced reading and math instruction

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided with USG assistance (3.2.1-33)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Standard

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID standard definition: The number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials (hereafter, TLM) provided with USAID assistance. Some materials are designed, printed and published. Other materials are purchased and distributed. For the purposes of this indicator, the same material should be counted only once, in its final stage of USAID support. For instance, if one teachers' manual and one student textbook are developed for grade 1, and 2,000 copies of the manual and 100,000 copies of the textbook are printed and distributed with USAID support, the total count would be 120,000 TLM. Teaching and learning materials may include textbooks, student workbooks, supplementary reading books, educational tapes and CDs, library books, reference material in hard or electronic copies, and support material for educational radio and TV broadcasts. Small materials and supplies (e.g., pencils, small materials produced as hand-outs in training etc.), should not be counted.

Numbers must be reported as a total and separately for Goal 1 and Goal 3. TLM for each goal must contribute directly to the achievement of that goal. For instance, under Goal 1, the TLM must focus on improving reading in primary school. Operating Units reporting on TLM also must answer a question about whether TLM have been reviewed for gender bias. (If indicator used, ask: Have these materials been reviewed for gender bias (yes/no)? If so, how?). If the answer is yes, a narrative is required to explain the review process. A gender review involves checking TLM for signs of gender differences and inequalities based on relations between and among the sexes, based on their relative roles. In the narrative, operating units should explain what frame of reference or gender bias assessment approach was used in the review.

USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator: USAID/Ghana reports only on Goal 1 of the Education Strategy and provides TLMs only to primary schools. The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6). USAID/Ghana supports provision of TLMs at the primary level. The Ministry of Education collects TLM data on textbook/student ratio; teacher guidebooks in school; and ratio of library books per student. In 2013 there was better materials provision compared to prior years, however there remains a significant proportion of students in schools without any textbooks. Data in 2013 indicate that relatively few students attend schools with no text books, the majority of schools have English textbooks for fewer than half of their students and, on average, classrooms had English textbooks for slightly under a quarter of their students. The scarcity of English books was strongest in remote areas. For all the analyses, gender, region and school location are taken into consideration.

Unit of Measure: Count of materials

Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by direct and indirect beneficiaries, and districts

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Learning materials, including adequate materials for both students and teachers, is critical to supporting learning. This measure provides an overall sense of the scope of products resulting from investments in this area. However, because the depth of USAID supporting interventions varies, this is a limited indicator that is meant to help 'tell the story.'

Indicator used for planning and reporting purposes, by Missions, USAID/Washington, Congress, and other stakeholders.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Ghana's Education Management Information System (EMIS).

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP will provide the data through performance reports from project records of materials developed. The IP will work with the Ghana Education Service (GES) to collect EMIS statistics that will provide data at the national level.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana Education Office Learning Contractor Chief of Party (COP) and, if necessary, the IP will work in collaboration with the GES Assessment Services Unit (ASU) for assistance in acquiring needed data.
Location of Data Storage (optional):
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Validity. Data represent the desired result, the numbers of teaching and learning materials (TLM) produced and/or distributed.</p> <p>Integrity. Reporting on trainees has been systematized across USAID partners, over years of usage of this indicator. USAID will continue to work with partner governments to reinforce the importance of integrity in reporting of results.</p> <p>Precision. USAID will request full lists of TLM rather than aggregated numbers, in particular when numbers seem at odds with targets.</p> <p>Reliability. USAID will verify the reliability of data prior to reporting results.</p> <p>Timeliness. Most USAID-supported projects keep careful records of materials developed, and these are readily available on demand. In cases where the data are not available in keeping with USAID needs, USAID will work with partners to revise data collection and availability timelines.</p>
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): For all the analyses, gender, region and school location are taken into consideration.
Presentation of Data (optional):
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2013
Rationale for Targets (optional):
Other Notes (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013
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INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 4.2

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 76	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school	
IR 4.2: Strengthened basic education management systems	
Name of Performance Indicator: Primary school classroom pupil-teacher ratio	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6). The Ministry of Education collects data on student/teacher ratios. Schools are grouped into three categories according to their student/teacher ratio: 1) fewer than 35 students per teacher; 2) between 35 and 70 students per teacher; and, 3) more than 70 students per teacher. Numerator: Total number of primary school students enrolled in a formal education program. Denominator: Total number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants actively teaching primary school students in a formal education program.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Ratio of pupil to teacher	
Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by districts	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Smaller classes are often perceived as allowing teachers to focus more on the needs of individual students and reducing the amount of class time needed to deal with disruptions. There is some evidence that smaller classes may benefit specific groups of students, such as those from disadvantaged backgrounds. There is also evidence to support a positive relationship between smaller class size and aspects of teachers' working conditions and outcomes (e.g., allowing for greater flexibility for innovation in the classroom, improved teacher morale and job satisfaction. This indicator is used for planning and reporting purposes, by USAID/Ghana and other stakeholders.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS) (Ghana Education Service (GES))	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office will directly access EMIS to collect primary student enrollment and number of teachers data and, if necessary, will work in collaboration with the GES for assistance in acquiring needed data.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): With assistance from GES Assessment Services Unit (ASU)	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	

Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 77

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

IR 4.2: Strengthened basic education management systems

Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of primary schools with reading activities incorporated into School Performance Implementation Plans (SPIPs)

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6). A School Performance Implementation Plan (SPIP) refers to the Ghana Education Service (GES)-mandated plans designed to monitor and improve the performance of schools. SPIPs track the performance or situation against what was planned or expected during a set period of time. Successful incorporation of reading activities into a SPIP is defined as a school that has planned for at least one reading-specific activity per school year. **Numerator:** Number of surveyed primary schools that have successfully incorporated reading into their SPIP. **Denominator:** Total number of surveyed primary schools.

Unit of Measure: Percentage. Unit of measure is the SPIPs. Proportions will range from 0 – 100%.

Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by district

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Producing and maintaining SPIPs is an indicator of better school administration/management. It is envisioned that better management of schools, through the development and utilization of SPIPs, will contribute to improved learning outcomes.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Education Office implementing partner (IP) survey of primary school SPIPs.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP performance reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2014), Endline (2017)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana Education Office Learning Contractor Chief of Party (COP)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.

Mission/Team Review (optional): The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio

reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2014
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 78

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

IR 4.2: Strengthened basic education management systems

Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of primary teacher attendance during the academic year

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6). School Report Cards (SRC) collect individual teacher attendance information (e.g., number of days present, number of days absent with permission, and number of days absent without permission). The District Education offices create district-level summaries that show the total number of days teachers were present and the total number of days teachers were expected (i.e., 70 days per teacher for one semester). Together these can give a total attendance rate. In 2013, the average district teacher attendance rate increased marginally as the level of education increases, from 78% for Kindergarten (KG) to 79% for Primary to 81% for Junior High School (JHS). This implies that at all three levels, teachers are absent roughly 20% of the time, or in other words one day per week. From the district summaries, it is not possible to tell what proportion of the absenteeism was granted permission. The highest district recorded attendance rates were 90% for both KG and Primary and 91% for JHS. Interestingly, the lowest rates were more varied at 65% for KG, 66% for Primary and, significantly lower, at 58% for JHS.

Numerator: average number of days primary teachers attend class during academic year

Denominator: total number of days during the academic year

Unit of Measure: Percentage. Unit of measure is the teacher. The number of days a primary teacher attends classes.

Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by district

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Improving the quality of education will require an improved number of contact hours with pupils and students and attendance.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS) (Ghana Education Service (GES))

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office will directly access EMIS to collect kindergarten and primary enrollment data and, if necessary, will work in collaboration with the GES for assistance in acquiring needed data.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): With assistance from GES Assessment Services Unit (ASU)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 79

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

IR 4.2: Strengthened basic education management systems

Name of Performance Indicator: Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in development, passed, or being implemented as a result of USG assistance

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: N/A

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): These are five different, successive stages in the progression of policy, regulation, and administrative procedures being developed, passed, or being implemented, which begins at policy analysis and concludes with implementation. The stages as related to education sector policy are:

Stage 1: ...underwent the first stage of the policy reform process i.e., analysis (review of existing policy/ regulation/ administrative procedure and/or proposal of new policy/ regulations/ administrative procedures).

Stage 2: ...underwent the second stage of the policy reform process. The second stage includes public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy/ regulation/ administrative procedure.

Stage 3: ... underwent the third stage of the policy reform process (policies were presented for legislation/decreed to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture.)

Stage 4: ...underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (official approval (legislation/decreed) of new or revised policy / regulation/ administrative procedure by relevant authority).

Stage 5: ...completed the policy reform process (implementation of new or revised policy/ regulation/ administrative procedure by relevant authority).

These can include progress toward... Please count the highest stage completed during the reporting year.

Note: This is based on a standard indicator of the same name (4.5.1-24) that is utilized under Program Area 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment to track the development of agricultural-related policies. As the USAID/Ghana Education Office is applying this to the development of education-related policies, it is being reported as a custom indicator.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by:

1. Stage of policy/regulation/administrative procedure

- Stage 1: Analyzed
- Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation
- Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decreed
- Stage 4: Passed/approved
- Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun

2. Sector of the policy:

- TBD

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): The indicator measures the number of policies/ regulations/ administrative procedures in the various stages of progress towards improving educational outcomes.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Education Office implementing partner (IP) analysis of support to the Ghana Education Service (GES).

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP performance reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana M&E Contractor
Location of Data Storage <i>(optional)</i> :
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s) : Planned for 2014.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments <i>(optional)</i> : See above.
Known Data Limitations and Significance <i>(optional)</i> : Data for this indicator clearly represent the intended results of supporting policy reform. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID/Ghana will closely assess reported values against indicator definitions of the five stages and periodically review data collection process to ensure accurate reporting. • Data are useful to track performance of implementing partners working on policy reform; however, the outcomes for this indicator are greatly dependent on host country will and processes. Decision-makers should look at country context when using data for performance decisions. • The definition for this indicator has been clearly operationalized, enabling implementing partners and USAID/Ghana to easily determine between stages. These definitions will remain consistent over collection periods. • Process for data collection is simple and not time consuming. Annual reporting allows Mission to use data for annual portfolio reviews.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations <i>(optional)</i> :
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> : Simple number/count of stage at which each policy/regulation/administrative procedure is at.
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> : Indicator data will be presented to USAID/Ghana Mission using tables. The EG office M&E Contractor will also present indicator data to Washington using indicator tracking tables prescribed by BFS
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2013
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
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INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 4.3

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 80	
Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated	
DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school	
IR 4.3: Increased government accountability and transparency	
Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of district education resources supporting reading activities in primary schools	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017	
Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education	Indicator Type: Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): USAID/Ghana reports on only Goal 1 of the Education Strategy. The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6).</p> <p>Percentage of funds, on average, that districts allocate and expend to support reading activities during one academic year of primary school. Numerator: District education funds supporting reading activities. Denominator: Total district education funds.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Percentage.	
Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by district	
<p>Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Reading skills are a key measure of education quality and, as such, it is important to understand how Ghanaian schools are allocating their resources to improve educational outcomes.</p> <p>Information generated by this indicator also will be used at the country level to monitor reading improvement programs and make corrections where necessary. It should also be noted that this indicator aligns with quality indicators being adopted by other development organizations, including FTI and DfID.</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source: USAID/Ghana Education Office implementing partner (IP) will provide the data through performance reports working with the GES District Education Offices.	
Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP performance reports.	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2014), Endline (2017)	
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition (optional):	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana Education Office Learning Contractor Chief of Party (COP) and, if necessary, the IP will work in collaboration with the GES for assistance in acquiring needed data.	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	

Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2014
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 81

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

IR 4.3: Increased government accountability and transparency

Name of Performance Indicator: Percentage of primary schools that have made their School Report Card (SRC) available publicly

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6). Ghana Education Service (GES) implements a national School Report Card (SRC) utilizing report card software. The program enables District Education Offices (DEOs) to gather detailed information on school performance, print and distribute an easy-to-understand report card for every basic public school in Ghana, and support School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in each community to discuss the school's performance and develop School Performance Improvement Plans (SPIPs). SRCs provide information on: 1) enrollment by gender per class; 2) pupil school attendance; 3) school-based assessments of pupil learning in literacy and numeracy; 4) curriculum units covered during a given term; 5) names of teachers and classes taught; 6) pupil and teacher attendance and absenteeism data; 7) number of times Circuit Supervisors visit the school; 8) frequency of staff meetings and School Management Committee meetings; and 9) financial support data. SRCs are a critical monitoring and management tool for schools and communities. Publicly available includes: posted on school bulletin boards, shared at parent-teacher assemblies (PTAs), and reported on at School Performance Appraisal Meeting. **Numerator:** Number of surveyed primary schools with SRCs available publicly. **Denominator:** Total number of surveyed schools.

Unit of Measure: Percentage. Unit of measure is schools. Proportion of SRCs made available publicly will be reported to indicate results against numbers of SRCs targeted. Proportions will range from 0 – 100%.

Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by schools and districts

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): SRCs are an important source of information for monitoring school-level activities and interventions for measuring progress towards the key performance indicators. Their use is enhanced by aggregating the data at the district level to see averages of key data for comparison among schools and districts.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Education Office implementing partner (IP) survey of primary school SRCs.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP performance reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2014), Endline (2017)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana Education Office Learning Contractor Chief of Party (COP)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis <i>(optional)</i> :
Presentation of Data <i>(optional)</i> :
Initial Review Conducted by <i>(optional)</i> : The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2014
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
<p align="center">THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013</p> <p align="center">PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013</p>

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 82

Goal: Ghana's transition towards established middle income status accelerated

DO 4: Improved reading performance in primary school

IR 4.3: Increased government accountability and transparency

Name of Performance Indicator: Average primary School Report Card (SRC) score

Performance Plan and Report Indicator: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Foreign Assistance Framework: 3.2.1 Basic Education

Indicator Type: Custom

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The bulk of USAID/Ghana's support to the education sector has been national in scope; thus, geographic targeting would potentially cover all 212 districts. This nationwide approach is premised on the fact that, in Ghana, the USAID Education Strategy's focus on reading requires the strengthening of national- and local-level institutions, systems, and actors for effective education delivery to improve educational outcomes. Primary education includes Kindergarten (K1) through 6th Grade (P6). Ghana Education Service (GES) implements a national School Report Card (SRC) utilizing report card software. The program enables District Education Offices (DEOs) to gather detailed information on school performance, print and distribute an easy-to-understand report card for every basic public school in Ghana, and support School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in each community to discuss the school's performance and develop School Performance Improvement Plans (SPIPs). SRCs provide information on: 1) enrollment by gender per class; 2) pupil school attendance; 3) school-based assessments of pupil learning in literacy and numeracy; 4) curriculum units covered during a given term; 5) names of teachers and classes taught; 6) pupil and teacher attendance and absenteeism data; 7) number of times Circuit Supervisors visit the school; 8) frequency of staff meetings and School Management Committee meetings; and 9) financial support data. IP will define average.

Unit of Measure: Average score

Disaggregated by: Results will be disaggregated by districts and regions

Rationale or Management Utility (optional): SRCs are an important source of information for monitoring school-level activities and interventions for measuring progress towards the key performance indicators. Their use is enhanced by aggregating the data at the district level to see averages of key data for comparison among schools and districts.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Source: USAID/Ghana Education Office implementing partner (IP) survey of primary school SRCs.

Method of Data Acquisition: USAID/Ghana Education Office IP performance reports.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2014), Endline (2017)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: USAID/Ghana Education Office M&E Specialist

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): USAID/Ghana Education Office Learning Contractor Chief of Party (COP)

Location of Data Storage (optional):

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): Planned for 2014.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): See above.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis (optional):

Presentation of Data (optional):

Initial Review Conducted by (optional): The USAID/Ghana Education M&E Specialist will conduct the initial review of data in

collaboration with and under the review of the USAID/Ghana Program and Project Development (PPD) M&E Specialist.
Mission/Team Review <i>(optional)</i> : The broader USAID/Ghana Education team and other Development Objective (DO) teams, as well as the Front Office, will review performance at the DO and project-levels during internal portfolio reviews. Semi-annual portfolio reviews may also involve external key partners and stakeholders.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe <i>(optional)</i> : 2014
Rationale for Targets <i>(optional)</i> :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator :
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: August 21, 2013 PIRS Template: Version I – July 15, 2013

ANNEX III: INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET TEMPLATES AND INSTRUCTIONS

USAID/Ghana Context Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. ##	
Goal:	
Name of Context Indicator:	
Indicate whether this is a Condition, Critical Assumption, or Risk Indicator:	
CONTEXT INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	
Unit of Measure:	
Disaggregated by:	
Rationale or Management Utility <i>(optional)</i> :	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source:	
Method of Data Acquisition:	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition:	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID <i>(optional)</i> :	
Location of Data Storage <i>(optional)</i> :	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data Quality Considerations <i>(optional)</i> :	
BASELINE	
Baseline Trend <i>(optional)</i> :	
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :	
CHANGES TO CONTEXT INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> :	
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON:	
CIRS Template:	

Instructions for Completing the Context Indicator Reference Sheet
Goal: Enter the full name and number of the relevant results statement.
Name of Context Indicator: As applicable, enter the full name and number of the relevant results statement.
Indicate whether this is a Condition, Critical Assumption, or Risk Indicator: As applicable, enter the full name and number of the relevant results statement.
CONTEXT INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Define the specific words or elements used in the indicator. Remember to define any terms that may be ambiguous. For example how do you define training? Is there a minimum requirement or standard? How are classrooms defined? How is “improvement” qualified and so forth?</p> <p>FOR STANDARD INDICATORS: The <u>first section</u> – labeled “USAID standard definition:” – should be inserted from the foreign assistance standard indicator reference sheet. The <u>second section</u> – labeled “USAID/Ghana’s use of this standard indicator:” – is where additional information specific to USAID/Ghana can be included. (For standard indicators where additional details (i.e., Ghana specific) are not needed, then delete the “USAID standard definition” and “USAID/Ghana’s use of this standard indicator” labels.)</p> <p>FOR CUSTOM INDICATORS: Since there is no standard indicator definition, the two labels utilized above are not needed.</p> <p>FOR ALL PERCENTAGE INDICATORS: Need to define both the <u>numerator</u> and <u>denominator</u> at the end of the definition.</p>
Unit of Measure: Enter the unit of measure (number of..., percentage of..., or US dollars). Clarify the minimum or maximum values if needed (minimum score is 1.0 and maximum score is 5.0). Clarify if the number is cumulative or specific to the year.
Disaggregated by: List any planned ways of disaggregating the data (sex – male/female, youth/adult, urban/rural, region, etc.) and, if possible, justify why useful.
Rationale or Management Utility (optional): Briefly describe why this particular indicator was selected to measure the intended result and how it will be useful for managing performance.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Identify the source of data (e.g., DHS survey; ministry data; partner records). If more than one partner is reporting against a given indicator you can note it here as well. Always useful to be as specific as possible regardless of type of data source.
Method of Data Acquisition: Describe the tools and methods for collecting the raw data. Examples include: ledger of patient names, document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, direct observation, self-reported information, and so forth. If the indicator is constructed, such as an index or an expert panel assessment, describe the procedure for construction. Who collects the raw data and where is it stored before it gets to USAID?
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Describe how often data will be received by USAID and when.
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Insert USAID/Ghana staff member(s) by title.
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional): Insert implementing partner or other external partner supplying data to USAID/Ghana when applicable. Be specific as possible, including titles.
Location of Data Storage (optional): Ideally, this is the pathway on USAID/Ghana’s shared drive to the specific folder and file. Important to note this as specifically as possible. In addition, a second reference to any relevant ‘actuals’ calculation notes is highly recommended for previously reported data.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Data Quality Considerations (optional): Enter the date of the most recent data quality assessment and the names of the reviewers if conducted within the past 3 fiscal years.
BASELINE
Baseline Trend (optional): State the timeframe (quarter, year, etc.) that will serve as the baseline value for this indicator. If baselines have not been set, identify when and how this will be done. While this information is optional for the PIRS, data tracking tables must identify a baseline timeframe and value. See ADS 203.3.9 for more information on baselines.
Other Notes (optional): Changes made to targets during annual reviews can be discussed here as well as any other noteworthy

items.
CHANGES TO CONTEXT INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: Document here any changes to indicator, such as a change in the how the data is collected, not changes in the indicator data. Specify (1) the date of the change (2) the change that was made, and (3) the reason for the change.
Other Notes <i>(optional)</i> : Use this space as needed.
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Insert full date. CIRS Template: Insert version number and date.

USAID/Ghana Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. ##	
Goal:	
DO 4:	
IR 4.2:	
Sub-IR 4.2.1:	
Name of Performance Indicator:	
Performance Plan and Report Indicator: No ___ Yes ___ If yes, for which Fiscal Year(s): _____ If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: _____ Standard or Custom Indicator:	
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): [Insert definition] Numerator: [Insert when applicable] Denominator: [Insert when applicable]	
Unit of Measure:	
Disaggregated by:	
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source:	
Method of Data Acquisition:	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition:	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional):	
Location of Data Storage (optional):	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional):	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional):	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis (optional):	
Presentation of Data (optional):	
Initial Review Conducted by (optional):	
Mission/Team Review (optional):	
BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2014	
Rationale for Targets (optional):	
Other Notes (optional):	
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON:	
PIRS Template:	

Instructions for Completing the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Goal:	Enter the full name and number of the relevant results statement.
DO 1:	As applicable, enter the full name and number of the relevant results statement.
IR 1.1:	As applicable, enter the full name and number of the relevant results statement.
Sub-IR 1.1.1:	As applicable, enter the full name and number of the relevant results statement.
Name of Performance Indicator:	Enter the full title of the indicator. If this is a foreign assistance standard indicator, include the indicator number.
Performance Plan and Report Indicator:	Enter yes or no, and clarify which reporting years(s). (For example: Yes, reporting data for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017.)
Foreign Assistance Framework:	State program area and element aligned to funding source Indicator Type: Standard/Custom
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	Define the specific words or elements used in the indicator. Remember to define any terms that may be ambiguous. For example how do you define training? Is there a minimum requirement or standard? How are classrooms defined? How is "improvement" qualified and so forth?
FOR STANDARD INDICATORS:	The <u>first section</u> – labeled "USAID standard definition:" – should be inserted from the foreign assistance standard indicator reference sheet. The <u>second section</u> – labeled "USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator:" – is where additional information specific to USAID/Ghana can be included. (For standard indicators where additional details (i.e., Ghana specific) are not needed, then delete the "USAID standard definition" and "USAID/Ghana's use of this standard indicator" labels.)
FOR CUSTOM INDICATORS:	Since there is no standard indicator definition, the two labels utilized above are not needed.
FOR ALL PERCENTAGE INDICATORS:	Need to define both the <u>numerator</u> and <u>denominator</u> at the end of the definition.
Unit of Measure:	Enter the unit of measure (number of..., percentage of..., or US dollars). Clarify the minimum or maximum values if needed (minimum score is 1.0 and maximum score is 5.0). Clarify if the number is cumulative or specific to the year.
Disaggregated by:	List any planned ways of disaggregating the data (sex – male/female, youth/adult, urban/rural, region, etc.) and, if possible, justify why useful.
Rationale or Management Utility (optional):	Briefly describe why this particular indicator was selected to measure the intended result and how it will be useful for managing performance.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source:	Identify the source of data (e.g., DHS survey; ministry data; partner records). If more than one partner is reporting against a given indicator you can note it here as well. Always useful to be as specific as possible regardless of type of data source.
Method of Data Acquisition:	Describe the tools and methods for collecting the raw data. Examples include: ledger of patient names, document review, structured interviews, focus group interviews, written survey, direct observation, self-reported information, and so forth. If the indicator is constructed, such as an index or an expert panel assessment, describe the procedure for construction. Who collects the raw data and where is it stored before it gets to USAID?
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition:	Describe how often data will be received by USAID and when.
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID:	Insert USAID/Ghana staff member(s) by title.
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID (optional):	Insert implementing partner or other external partner supplying data to USAID/Ghana when applicable. Be specific as possible, including titles.
Location of Data Storage (optional):	Ideally, this is the pathway on USAID/Ghana's shared drive to the specific folder and file. Important to note this as specifically as possible. In addition, a second reference to any relevant 'actuals' calculation notes is highly recommended for previously reported data.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):	Enter the date of the most recent data quality assessment and the names of the reviewers if conducted within the past 3 fiscal years.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments (optional): Enter the planned date for subsequent data quality assessments.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (optional): Enter any major data limitations from summary section of DQA checklist or other known sources.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations (optional): Responds directly to major data limitations listed above when the USAID Operating Unit has determined that action must be taken.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): Potential examples include simple number, duplicated/unduplicated count, estimate from representative household survey, estimate taking into account projected population growth rates, and so forth.
Presentation of Data (optional): Include any particularly useful types of graphs or tables. In addition, to the indicator data would comparisons with other data be useful?
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): Insert USAID/Ghana staff member(s) by title who will conduct initial review and data analysis. This could be different than the person listed above responsible for data acquisition/collection.
Mission/Team Review (optional): Explain the internal USAID Operating Unit activities when this will be reviewed and analyzed for management and learning purposes (e.g., DO Office quarterly meeting, annual portfolio review – Q3 or September, After action review, Stakeholder meeting, etc.).
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): State the timeframe (quarter, year, etc.) that will serve as the baseline value for this indicator. If baselines have not been set, identify when and how this will be done. While this information is optional for the PIRS, data tracking tables must identify a baseline timeframe and value. See ADS 203.3.9 for more information on baselines.
Rationale for Targets (optional): Explain the basis on which targets are set (e.g., identify specific trends to make reasonable projections based on anticipated level of effort and resources). While this information is optional for the PIRS, data tracking tables must include rationales for targets along with target values. See ADS 203.3.9 for more information on targets. A file pathway referencing a document with a more detailed explanation of how the targets were set could be included here.
Other Notes (optional): Changes made to targets during annual reviews can be discussed here as well as any other noteworthy items.
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: Document here any changes to indicator, such as a change in the how the data is collected, not changes in the indicator data. Specify (1) the date of the change (2) the change that was made, and (3) the reason for the change.
Other Notes (optional): Use this space as needed.
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Insert full date. PIRS Template: Insert version number and date.

ANNEX IV: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

USAID/Ghana Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities, 2013-2017

Key Elements of the M&E System	Tasks and Responsibilities			Timing
	Program Office	Technical Office	Implementing Partner	
Results Frameworks	Ensures that technical assistance is provided to each DO team to develop a Results Framework (RF). Participates as a team member in the development of each program level RF; ensures the overall RF process is consistent across program areas and is in line with the ADS and any relevant guidance from USAID/W. The Program Office also has responsibility for ensuring that all program level RFs are consistent with the current Mission strategy.	DO Team Leader and DO team lead the development of the program level RF and ensure substantial participation of implementing partners and relevant stakeholders. DO team also provides guidance to implementing partners as they develop their project level RFs.	USAID/Ghana consults with implementing partners (IPs) during the development of the program-level RF. Each IP is responsible for developing an activity-level RF that "fits" with and links to the program level RF. With regard to activity planning, IPs are responsible for ensuring that all project activities contribute to the achievement of a project and/or program level result (i.e., avoid project activities that do not contribute to the achievement of results).	USAID managers should be sure that the RF is applicable and reflective of all intended Mission results and funded activities.
Program Level PMP (DO and IR level)	The Program Office plays the lead role in setting up overall systems and processes to ensure effective performance management for the Mission. Ensures each DO team has a Mission-approved RF and a completed PMP in place. Sets up Mission requirements, ensures that technical assistance is provided to each DO team to develop a Results	DO team develops and finalizes PMP. Facilitates sufficient participation of implementing partners and stakeholders and ensures that the performance indicators and related data will allow for effective performance management and program reporting through Mission reporting documents. Official PMP is approved by Program Office and MD.	As appropriate, IPs may be consulted to provide input into the PMP development process. IPs may receive a copy of the PMP related to the applicable USAID/Ghana program if deemed appropriate by the USAID manager.	To be set up following approval of the program strategy/RF. Optimally, the PMP is completed within 6 months after the approval of the new/updated program strategy/RF.

USAID/Ghana Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities, 2013-2017

Key Elements of the M&E System	Tasks and Responsibilities			Timing
	Program Office	Technical Office	Implementing Partner	
	Framework, and approval processes. Approves DO team PMPs.			
Project Level M&E Systems	Serves as a resource to AORs/CORs, as requested, to review or comment on project level PMPs and for general M&E support, as necessary.	DO Team Leader approves the project level PMP and ensures that project level indicators and data provide the information that is necessary for USAID program/project management and reporting. AOR/COR ensures that the PMP meets contractual requirements.	IPs have lead responsibility for developing project level performance monitoring systems, based on funded awards and USAID PMP requirements. Drafts project level PMP and submits to USAID for approval. Ensures that key indicators are reported as appropriate in project level reporting (e.g., quarterlies, semi-annual, annual reports). Sets up appropriate data collection mechanisms and ensures data quality.	Design and install project performance monitoring system during project start up- generally within 3 months after project award. Changes made, as necessary, based on the level of the change and discussions with the AOR/COR.
Collecting performance data	General oversight of data collection efforts by tracking planned data collection schedules. Facilitates data collection by looking for cross-program opportunities for shared data collection, if/when appropriate (e.g., a household level survey that might be able to include both health and agriculture	DO Team Leader and USAID AORs/CORs for relevant projects are responsible for ensuring data are collected and of good quality. The collection of selected indicator data - e.g., those collected from Ministries or those resulting from broad cross-project or sector surveys - is the direct responsibility of USAID managers. In the case of	Implementers are responsible for collecting most data required by the PMP related to their project (IPs may collect the data themselves or work with a third party data collector, as appropriate). Attached performance indicator reference sheets (PIRS) note specific responsibilities. Ensures that technical assistance is	On-going.

USAID/Ghana Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities, 2013-2017

Key Elements of the M&E System	Tasks and Responsibilities			Timing
	Program Office	Technical Office	Implementing Partner	
	modules).	Ministry data, USAID managers may request the data directly; in the case of survey data, they may oversee local the data collection efforts of local survey research firms, for example. The majority of indicator data, however, will be collected by IPs. USAID managers will work with IPs to identify issues and resolve problems related to data collection and reporting. Attached indicator reference worksheets note specific responsibilities.	provided to each DO team to develop a Results Framework. In addition, projects may track project-specific indicators that go beyond the program indicators that are provided to USAID program managers. Implementing partners are responsible for data collection (and quality) for any such indicator.	
Conducting evaluations and special studies	Program Office works with technical offices to identify the need for evaluations and special studies. In particular, the Program Office identifies issues of broader importance to the Mission. Assists in framing the evaluation or developing the SOW if necessary. Ensures that technical assistance is provided to each DO team to develop a Results Framework. Manages or participates on the evaluation as needed.	DO teams work with implementing partners to identify program or project issues that might be addressed effectively through an evaluation or special study. The DO teams also confer with the Program Office and senior Mission management (e.g., through the PIRS process) to determine if an evaluation is warranted. If so, the DO team leader and/or AOR/COR works with the Program Office to determine which mechanism can/should	Implementing partners work with USAID to determine whether any existing management issues could be addressed effectively through an evaluation or special study. When it is decided that an evaluation or evaluative activity is to be conducted, IPs may be included on the evaluation team, depending on needs and the evaluation design (e.g., a formative midterm evaluation versus a summative final evaluation).	Periodic - driven by a management issue/need, a critical gap in information, or to meet a stated need or requirement.

USAID/Ghana Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities, 2013-2017

Key Elements of the M&E System	Tasks and Responsibilities			Timing
	Program Office	Technical Office	Implementing Partner	
	Ensures that close out requirements are met.	be used to conduct the evaluation.		
Reviewing performance information- 1st semi annual portfolio reviews	Sets up the overall Mission system to review and analyze performance results, particularly for portfolio reviews. In collaboration with technical offices – most frequently through the portfolio review process – reviews and analyzes DO team performance (including 1 st semi-annual portfolio reviews) and helps to identify management issues and options for steps to address any such issues.	DO teams should establish a process to review and analyze performance in consultation with implementing partners. These sessions will allow implementers and DO team members to analyze data as a team, to identify management issues that are affecting project or program performance and to develop options to address any identified issues. This team approach strengthens the quality of the performance analysis and builds commitment to subsequent actions. Joint reviews should happen at both the program and project level, with the AOR/COR taking the lead for project level reviews. DO teams develop and compile data tables and conduct related analyses of performance information in preparation for internal mission portfolio (performance) reviews. DO teams prepare or update	Implementing partners review, analyze, and report performance data. This analysis is conveyed to the AOR/COR through project level reporting (quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports). In addition, implementing partners participate in project performance reviews with the project team and jointly with USAID managers. Each IP also participates in joint/extended program performance reviews, with USAID managers and all relevant IPs of a given program.	On-going. It is highly recommended that performance reviews at the project and program level be conducted every six months. It may be useful to think in terms of a more comprehensive review being conducted in the fall to coincide with portfolio reviews, and a less comprehensive performance review being conducted in the spring.

USAID/Ghana Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities, 2013-2017

Key Elements of the M&E System	Tasks and Responsibilities			Timing
	Program Office	Technical Office	Implementing Partner	
		any documents required for performance reviews. Project and program performance reviews should happen every six months.		
Reviewing performance information- 2nd semi annual portfolio review	In collaboration with technical offices - most frequently through the portfolio review process - review and analyze DO team performance (e.g., 2 nd semi-annual portfolio reviews) and help to identify management issues and options for steps to address any such issues.	DO teams develop and compile data tables and conduct related analyses of performance information in preparation for internal mission portfolio (performance) reviews. DO teams prepare or update any documents required for performance reviews. Project and program performance reviews should happen every six months.	Implementing partners review, analyze, and report performance data. This analysis is conveyed to the AOR/COR through project level reporting (quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports). In addition, implementing partners participate in project performance reviews with the project team and jointly with USAID managers. Each IP also participates in joint/extended program performance reviews, with USAID managers and all relevant IPs of a given program.	On-going. It is highly recommended that performance reviews at the project and program level be conducted every six months.

USAID/Ghana Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities, 2013-2017

Key Elements of the M&E System	Tasks and Responsibilities			Timing
	Program Office	Technical Office	Implementing Partner	
Reporting performance results (annual reporting process & portfolio reviews)	Responsible for the preparation and submission of all Mission-wide reports (PPR, OP, etc). This includes working with technical offices to assemble all necessary material (data analysis, supporting narrative, etc.), and also preparing analyses and narratives separate from the technical offices. The Program Office also reviews project level annual reports and any program-specific reports focused on performance.	The DO team summarizes performance results for portfolio reviews, develops summary write ups for annual reporting processes (including the PPRs, Presidential Initiatives and additional reporting) and assists in completing data tables. Write ups include target and actuals and indicator narratives on the actual.	Implementing Partners report key data in project level reports (quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports). The project's annual report is expected to have higher level results reporting and analysis (i.e., review of the year). As appropriate, data and information from project level reports are included in program and mission reports.	Projects report through quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports. The Mission conducts portfolio reviews in the fall. A second performance review is suggested for the spring. The annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR) and the Operational Plan are provided to USAID/W.
Assessing data quality	Plays the lead role in ensuring that the Mission has systems, standard tools, and processes in place to ensure data quality and meets Agency requirements. Establishes Mission policies and approaches in relation to data quality. Provides guidance and assistance to AO teams in meeting DQA requirements. May lead or facilitate a Mission process to conduct DQAs. Provides related technical support on	The DO team (and/or the AOR/COR) ensures that DQAs are conducted in a timely fashion so that USAID DQA requirements are met, and that appropriate documentation related to data quality is maintained. The DO team and AOR/CORs identify data quality issues and solutions on an ongoing basis and ensure follow-up regarding identified issues.	Ensures that data provided to USAID meet USAID data quality guidelines, to the maximum extent possible. Provides input into data quality assessments. Flags data quality issues. Maintains documentation in the files regarding follow up on data quality issues.	On-going process for AOR/COR and DO teams. If issues emerge, they should be flagged. Any required DQAs in a given year should be completed, with issues and solutions identified, prior to the preparation of the annual report.

USAID/Ghana Performance Management Tasks and Responsibilities, 2013-2017

Key Elements of the M&E System	Tasks and Responsibilities			Timing
	Program Office	Technical Office	Implementing Partner	
	data quality issues and tasks.			
Reviewing and updating the PMP and maintaining the overall performance management system	Sets up an overall process for systematically reviewing and updating PMPs, and more broadly, the performance management system. Assists managers and/or teams as necessary at any point that updates are necessary or to solve problems	Draft and update the program-specific PMPs as needed. Updates might include (a) adding, deleting or revising performance indicators; (b) changing data sources or data collection methods for a given indicator (c) updating DQA worksheets; (d) updating performance data and analyses; and (e) adding, deleting or updating data collection instruments. The PMP template, which guides the prep of program PMPs, may also be updated. The final PMP is submitted to the Program Office and Mission Director for approval. Final version of the PMP is maintained in Mission files.	Provides input, particularly noting when changes/updates are necessary from the project point of view.	On-going process as projects and programs evolve. Formal process is completed once a year following the portfolio reviews conducted in the fall.

ANNEX V: INDICATOR SUMMARY AND DATA TRACKING TABLE

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
GOAL: Ghana’s transition towards established middle income status accelerated																	
1	Human Development Index (HDI) score	Context/ Custom	Index score	2012													
2	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita	Context/ Custom	US dollars														
3	Number of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) met	Context/ Custom	Percentage	2012													
DO 1: Strengthened responsive, democratic governance																	
4	Government Effectiveness Index score	Standard 2.2-2	Number	2013													
5	Percentage of citizens reporting trust in the Ghanaian government	Custom	Percentage	2013													
IR 1.1: Improved local government performance																	
6	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) score of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in targeted districts	Custom	Number	2014													
7	Number of sub-national entities receiving USG assistance that improve their performance	Standard 2.2.3-5	Number	2014													
Sub-IR 1.1.1: Strengthened administrative management by local authorities																	
8	Number of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly (MMDA) staff trained to improve planning and management with USG assistance	Custom	Number	2013													
Sub-IR 1.1.2: Strengthened Municipal and District Assembly capacity to manage larger budgets																	
9	Number of Metropolitan, Municipal	Custom	Number	2014													

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
	and District Assemblies (MMDAs) that submit quality budgets for approval to the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)																
IR 1.2 Increased government accountability to better-informed citizens																	
10	Corruption Perception Index score	Standard 2.2.4-8	Number	2013													
11	Number of local mechanisms supported with USG assistance for citizens to engage their sub-national government	Custom	Number	2013													
Sub-IR 1.2.1: Increased capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate on behalf of citizens for improved government services																	
12	Number of USG-assisted civil society organizations (CSOs) that demonstrate an improvement in conducting advocacy campaigns	Custom	Number	2013													
13	Number of civil society organization (CSO) advocacy campaigns supported with USG assistance	Custom	Number	2013													
Sub-IR 1.2.2: Strengthened CSO and National Audit Authority oversight of government services																	
14	Percentage of local governments audited on an annual basis as reported by the central government auditing body	Standard 2.2.3-8	Percentage	2014													
15	Number of USG-assisted civil society organizations (CSOs) that strengthen citizen oversight of government services	Custom	Number	2013													
Sub-IR 1.2.3: Strengthened anti-corruption and accountability efforts																	
16	Number of people affiliated with	Standard	Number	2013													

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
	non-governmental organizations receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training	2.2.4-5															
IR 1.3: Strengthened election institutions and processes																	
17	<i>Freedom in the World</i> Political Rights sub-score for electoral process	Standard 2.3.2-13	Number	2013													
18	Percentage of citizens reporting trust in the Ghanaian Electoral Commission	Custom	Percentage	2013													
19	Number of electoral administration procedures and systems strengthened with USG assistance	Custom	Number	2013													
Sub-IR 1.3.1: Strengthened capacity of Election Commission																	
20	Number of election observation tools that are implemented with USG assistance	Custom	Number	2013													
Sub-IR 1.3.2: Improved transparency and conduct of elections through CSO observation																	
21	Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) strengthened that promote electoral reform and/or improvements in the electoral system	Custom	Number	2013													
Sub-IR 1.3.3: Increased participation of women and marginalized groups in election processes																	
22	Percentage of women and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in elected office	Custom	Percentage	2014													
DO 2: Sustainable and broadly shared economic growth																	
23	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than	Standard 4-17	Percent	2012													

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
	\$1.25/day																
24	Percent change in agricultural gross domestic product (GDP)	Standard 4.5-3	Percent	2012		6%		6%		6%		6%		6%			
25	Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income)) in USG-assisted areas	Standard 4.5-9	U.S. Dollars	2012													
26	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Score	Standard 4.5-19	Number	2012													
IR 2.1: Increased competitiveness of major food chains																	
27	Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram, or animal of selected product	Standard 4.5-4	Dollars/hectare														
Sub-IR 2.1.1: Increased Agricultural Productivity																	
28	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	Standard 4.5.2-2	Number														
29	Yield per hectare of selected commodities	Custom	Metric tons/hectare (Mt/ha)														
Sub-IR 2.1.2: Improved Access to Markets																	
30	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm- level) attributed to FTF implementation	Standard 4.5.2-23	Volume (tons) Value (USD)														
IR 2.2: Improved enabling environment for private sector investment																	
31	Area entered into a land bank for commercial agribusiness as a result of USG assistance	Custom	Acres														
32	Number of firms using model land-access land agreements as a result of USG assistance	Custom	Number														

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
33	Value of new private sector investments in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation	Standard 4.5.2-38	U.S. Dollars														
Sub-IR 2.2.1: Improved policies to support sustainable agriculture sector growth																	
34	Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in development, passed, or being implemented as a result of USG assistance	Standard 4.5.1-24	Number														
IR 2.2.2: Improved execution of private sector investment policies																	
35	Number of public-private partnerships (PPPs) closed in SADA zone as a result of USG assistance	Custom	Number														
36	Total value of private sector participation in public-private partnerships (PPPs) as a result of USG assistance	Custom	U.S. Dollars														
Sub-IR 2.2.3: Access to credit increased																	
37	Value of agricultural and rural loans	Standard 4.5.2-29	U.S. dollars														
38	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access bank loans	Standard 4.5.2-30	Number														
IR 2.3: Improved resiliency of vulnerable households and communities and reduced under-nutrition																	
39	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Standard 3.1.9-11	Percent														
40	Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months	Standard 3.1.9-14	Percent														
41	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Standard 3.1.9-16	Percent														

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
IR 2.4: Increased government accountability and responsiveness																	
42	Number of CSOs and government agencies strengthened	Custom	Number														
Sub-IR 2.4.1: Improved governance in the energy sector																	
43	Total public and private dollars leveraged by USG for energy projects	Standard 4.4.1-32	U.S. dollars														
Sub-IR 2.4.2: Improved local community management of natural resources																	
44	Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Standard 4.8.1-26	Number														
45	Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Standard 4.8.1-29	Number														
46	Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plans	Custom	Number														
DO 3: Equitable improvements in health status																	
47	Under-five mortality rate	Standard 3.1.3-43	Number of deaths per 1000 live births in the same period														
48	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	Standard 3.1.6-58	Maternal death Per 100,000 live births.														
49	HIV incidence	Custom	Percent														

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
50	Modern method contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR)	Standard 3.1.7-38	Percent														
51	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Standard 3.1.9-16	Percent														
IR 3.1: Increased access to integrated health services																	
52	Percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse or midwife	Standard 3.1.6.1-1	Percent														
53	Proportion of women who received intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) during antenatal care (ANC) visits during their last pregnancy	Standard 3.1.3.4-4	Percent														
54	Couple years of protection in USG supported programs	Standard 3.1.7.1-1	Number														
55	Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required	Standard 3.1.1-66	Number														
56	Proportion of children under five years old with fever in the last two weeks who received treatment with ACTs within 24 hours of onset of fever	Custom	Percent														
IR 3.2: Increased availability of community-based health resources																	
57	Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased by other partners that were distributed with USG funds	Standard 3.1.3.2-1	Number														
58	Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased in any fiscal year with USG funds that were	Standard 3.1.3.2-3	Number														

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
	distributed																
59	Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source	Standard 3.1.8.1-2	Number														
60	Number of targeted population reached through social media as a result of USG assistance	Custom	Number														
61	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	Standard 3.3.3-15	Number														
IR 3.3: Strengthened and responsive health systems																	
62	Percentage of USG-supported facilities utilizing the District Health Information Management System (DHIMS-2)	Custom	Percentage														
63	Percentage of districts receiving a performance based grant (PBG) who reach pre-determined health targets	Custom	Percentage														
64	Number of USG-supported Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones with full-time skilled healthcare workers	Custom	Number														
IR 3.4: Improved health sector governance and accountability																	
65	Number of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific tracer drugs	Custom	Number														
66	Percentage of Service Delivery Points (SDPs) reached by local and district management under USG performance-based grants	Custom	Percentage														

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
67	Percentage of health interventions financed by Government of Ghana (GOG) (not including staff salaries)	Custom	Percentage														
DO 4: Improved Reading Performance in Primary School																	
68	Proportion of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate that they can read and understand the meaning of grade level text	Standard 3.2.1-27	Percentage	2013	TBD												
69	Proportion of students who by the end of the primary cycle are able to read and demonstrate understanding as defined by a country curriculum, standards, or national experts	Standard 3.2.1-28	Percentage	2013	69% (Rural), 88% (Urban)												
70	Number of learners receiving reading interventions at the primary level	Standard 3.2.1-35	Number	2014	TBD												
71	Number of learners enrolled in primary schools and/or equivalent non-school based settings with USG support	Standard 3.2.1-14	Number	2013	TBD												
IR 4.1: Enhanced reading and math instruction																	
72	Percentage of primary teachers/educators/teaching assistants who obtain satisfactory ratings or higher on the SBI/CBI Lesson Observation Sheet (School Based INSET/Cluster Based INSET)	Custom	Percentage	2014	TBD												
73	Number of teachers /educators/teaching assistants (hereafter, teachers) who	Standard 3.2.1-31	Number	2014	TBD												

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
	successfully completed in-service training or received intensive coaching or mentoring with USG support																
74	Number of teachers /educators/teaching assistants who successfully completed pre-service training with USG support	Standard 3.2.1-42	Number	2014	TBD												
75	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided with USG assistance	Standard 3.2.1-33	Number	2013													
IR 4.2: Strengthened basic education- management systems																	
76	Primary school classroom pupil-teacher ratio	Custom	ratio of pupil to teacher	2013	KG 38:1 primary 34:1												
77	Percentage of primary schools with reading incorporated into School Performance Implementation Plans (SPIPs)	Custom	Percentage	2014	TBD												
78	Number of primary teacher absences (in days) during the academic year	Custom	Number	2013	TBD												
79	Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in development, passed, or being implemented as a result of USG assistance	Custom		2013													
IR 4.3: Increased government accountability and transparency																	
80	Percentage of district education resources supporting reading activities in primary schools	Custom	Percentage	2014	TBD												

USAID/Ghana Indicator Summary and Data Tracking Table

No.	Performance Indicators	Indicator Source	Unit of Measure	B.L. Year	B.L. Value	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		L.O. CDCS Target	Actual To Date
						T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
81	Percentage of primary schools that have made their School Report Card (SRC) available publicly	Custom	Percentage	2014	TBD												
82	Average primary School Report Card (SRC) score	Custom	Score	2014	TBD												

ANNEX VI: DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet

DO or IR:

Indicator:

Unit:

Reviewer(s):

Date Reviewed:

Data Source:

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Yes or No	Explanation (NOTE: the column below includes an illustrative example using "sales data"; the Mission will determine appropriate explanations)
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y / N	<p>Face Validity: the indicator is a direct measure of the result, i.e., sales volume of improved seed varieties directly tracks production and distribution "selected inputs for selected crops." (The focus on maize is consistent with the Mission's decision to emphasize maize and rice as staple commodities).</p> <p>Attribution: the indicator data reflect sales by firms that have received direct assistance from a USAID project as well as those that have not. However, the policy and regulatory reforms that have resulted from USAID project interventions have benefitted all firms in the sector and thus some level of attribution across all firms is plausible. Taken as a whole, this indicator reflects a moderate to high level of attribution to USAID intervention.</p> <p>Measurement error: the indicator data are secondary and thus prone to some level of error. However, sales data are transactional in nature and thus tend to be fairly reliable. In addition, the producer associate that aggregates the data has good procedures in place for collecting data from its member firms and limiting transcription error. After reviewing all procedures/systems, measurement error appears to be low.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription? For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were instruments, especially participant surveys, pre-tested? • Were staff properly trained in data collection and interacting with target communities? 	Y / N	<p>See note above regarding measurement error.</p> <p>Also, take into consideration that instruments should be pre-tested to ensure integrity. This is especially true for participant surveys or instruments, which are translated into multiple languages. Additionally, it is critical that staff such as enumerators are properly trained in data collection and that the proper supervision is in place to ensure quality control.</p>
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present	Y / N	Sales data are transactional and thus very precise.

	a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels? For opinion surveys or data collection tools, which a broader in nature, were steps taken to ensure that biases are addressed?		Because this is a direct indicator of the result, it provides high value for decision-making. For data which are not precise in nature, the DQA reviewer should ask further questions to ensure that the lack of precision is not sufficient enough to distort the data.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y / N	Data are derived from sales records and reflect very stable data collection, collation and aggregation processes.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e., in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y / N	Data are collected on a semi-annual basis and plans are in place to increase frequency of data collection to quarterly.

A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations:

Example 1:

Data for this indicator are of high quality and are highly useful for management. No actions are required at this time.

Example 2:

Data has certain weaknesses, which are being addressed in the following manner:

- Training for enumerators;
- Pre-testing of instruments; and
- Greater attention paid to quality of translation for survey questions.

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